PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1878

# REPORT

OF

# THE CANADIAN COMMISSION

BY

THOS. C. KEEFER, M. Inst C. E.

2 COPIES

OTTAWA
1881

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EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

OTTAWA:
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# INDEX.

## REPORT.


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| Introduction | 5 |
| Preparation—Large Map | 5 |
| Public Works | 6 |
| Statistics | 7 |
| Photographs | 7 |
| Fisheries | 7 |
| Regulations (General) | 7 |
| Trophy (design and preparation for) | 8 |
| Cases do do | 9 |
| The "Newfield" | 9 |
| Canada at Paris | 9 |
| Canadian Section | 11 |
| The British Section | 12 |
| Trophy, erection of | 13 |
| Cases, erection of | 13 |
| Potato Bug | 14 |
| Installation | 14 |
| Classification | 16 |
| Manufactures | 17 |
| Decoration of Trophy | 18 |
| Smaller Trophies | 18 |
| Colonial Museum | 19 |
| Return of Exhibits | 20 |
| Sales | 21 |
| Return Freight | 22 |
| Regulations (effect of) | 22 |
| Cost | 22 |
| Results | 23 |
| Lessons | 24 |
| Oyster Culture | 24 |
| Beet Sugar | 24 |
| Paper Pulp | 25 |
| Fruit | 25 |
| Wood | 25 |
| Phosphate of Lime | 25 |
| Awards | 26 |


## APPENDIX.


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| Distribution of Government Exhibits | 29 |
| Canadian Agricultural Machinery | 32 |
| Distribution of Hand-book | 33 |
| Order in Council | 33 |
| The Prince of Wales about Trophy | 34 |
| Recognition of Colonial Efforts | 34 |
| The Prince of Wales on Canada | 34 |
| Expenditure, Statement of | 35 |

List of awards, 36-45.

# REPORT

## INTRODUCTION.

The French decrees for the Exhibition of 1878 were dated in April, 1876, and became law about the 1st of August, when France assumed the undertaking as a Government work, in concert with the city of Paris, which city contributed 6,000,000 francs. The British Commission was gazetted on 23rd January, 1877, with the Prince of Wales as President, and upon the same day His Royal Highness addressed the Colonial Secretary and expressed the pleasure he should feel in learning that the various Governments of the Colonies "have determined to take a prominent part in making a suitable representation." A circular was sent by the Colonial Secretary, 16th February, 1877, to each of the Colonial Governments, in which he said:—"The distinguished success which crowned the labors of the Colonial Commissioners at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876, encourages me to hope that no effort will be wanting on the part of your Government to respond to the wishes of His Royal Highness." On 26th February, His Royal Highness announced that space available for Great Britain and her Colonies had been allotted to the "collective British Empire," the application for which must be made through the Imperial Executive, and pledged himself to use his best endeavors to promote equitable distribution of available space between the United Kingdom and the Colonies in proportion to their several requirements.

The Parliament of Canada having made an appropriation, intending exhibitors were invited, on 25th May, to make application for space, and upon 1st June a circular was sent by the Minister of Agriculture to the principal Canadian exhibitors at the Centennial, enclosing printed rules, &c., and saying that "the expressed desire of His Royal Highness will, I am sure, meet with a quick response from every Province of the Dominion. The proud position you have taken at the Centennial will be an additional inducement for you to put prominently before the nations of Europe the valuable collection exhibited by you at Philadelphia." The Secretaries and the Executive Commissioner were appointed in July, and immediately set about the canvassing for and collection of exhibits. The Director of the Geological Survey was also instructed by the Government to prepare a mineral collection for Paris.

## PREPARATION—LARGE MAP.

As this was the first occasion in which the Dominion would appear as an exhibitor among the nations in the Old World, it was felt that a fuller exposition of where and what the new comer was, was needed for Paris than that for Philadelphia. The Canada which had appeared at London and Paris on former occasions was the old Province—Ontario and Quebec, and it was desirable to show that the country was now a Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that it embraced an area about as large as that of the United States. This could best be accomplished by a map drawn upon a scale corresponding to the magnitude of the country. A scale of ten miles to the inch, the scale of published Provincial maps, was therefore adopted as the least which would exhibit the narrow peninsula between the great lakes. By omitting all small subdivisions, advantage was taken of the field of the map to illustrate, directly and

without references, the natural productions of the country *in sitú*. The railways and canals, with the principal cities and towns, show the occupied areas, and, added to these, was shown the site of all the leading products of the mine, the forest, the fisheries and agriculture, so far as at present known, in plain letters. Exhibition visitors have little time or inclination to refer to catalogues for information when in presence of the object in which they take an interest, and it is, therefore, desirable that every exhibit should as far as possible speak for itself.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

An exhibition of the public works of a country so celebrated for them as Canada is, was considered essential, because, in addition to the material benefit to be derived from advertising the most direct and capacious route between Europe and Chicago, we could not fail to raise our position in the estimation of the world by such a display as we could make. The great map showed the position and extent of our railway system and of our canals; but, to demonstrate the character of both —models, plans and photographs were needed. It was decided to show the St. Lawrence, from Lake Ontario to Quebec, upon a scale of about a mile to the inch, exhibiting, in addition to the magnitude and directness of the route, the great work of deepening the bed of the river below Montreal, as well as the position and dimensions of the canals above that city. Plans showing the great masonry works of the Welland and Lachine Canals, and models of one of the new locks and lock-gates completed the exhibit, which might have been much extended, but for the cost and time required, so as to embrace railways, such as the Intercolonial, and also those distinctively Canadian works—the slides and river improvements for the descent of timber, &c.,—which would have formed a desirable Government exhibit in connection with our canals.

A complete set of photographs of the Public Buildings of the Dominion, not only those at Ottawa, but also custom houses and post offices in other cities, together with a large colored view of the interior of the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, were also prepared, which excited some surprise as well as admiration at Paris.

The Railway Commissioners at Quebec and the great public companies—the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Canada Southern—were appealed to, and cheerfully responded—so that our railway system was very fairly illustrated. Plans of the Niagara Suspension Road Bridge, the widest span in use in any part of the world, with a beautiful water color of the falls, by Mr. Wise, C.E., were sent by the Canadian engineer, Mr. S. Keefer, and to this exhibit a gold medal was awarded.

Municipalities take a prominent place in international exhibitions in Europe, the large cities exhibiting their drainage works, water supply and street improvements. As one of the objects was to show Canada as she is, the state of progress of her cities, &c., the corporations of the chief towns were applied to, to make an exhibition at Paris. By nearly all the proposition was well received at first, but none acted upon the suggestion, chiefly because they had no plans ready for exhibition, and because the preparation of these would have been attended with some expenditure of time and money. Had they exhibited all would have received the highest awards and have added so much to the country's total. It is to be hoped that the various corporations will, at their leisure, adopt a system of placing plans of their public works on record, in such a way as will make them available for future exhibitions, as is done by all the European cities. The plans would be always worth to the city the cost of preparation.

The same considerations are worthy of the attention of our railway companies, and of the Departments of Public Works, as these albums of plans and photographs, with letter-press descriptions, always form an important feature in European international exhibitions.

## STATISTICS.

Other important deficiencies may here be referred to. While the Statistics of Exports and Imports, Railway and Canal traffic, Navigation and Fisheries, Postal system, Banking, Insurance, &c., &c., can be procured annually, there is no machinery in Canada for obtaining the important Statistics of Agriculture, Manufactures and Mines other than the Decennial Census. The returns of 1871 were obsolete for the Paris Exhibition of 1878. It would seem that the assessment system might be utilized to secure some record of progress in manufactures and agricultural productions.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Messrs. Notman and Sandham, who had photographed the faces and physique of Canadians on snow shoes and upon skates, were solicited to send them to Paris. They completed the series of winter sports by a new and beautiful picture of curling on the ice of the St. Lawrence, with the city and mountain of Montreal in the back-ground. This firm prepared the views of the Victoria and International Bridges, exhibited by the Grand Trunk Railway (which were not merely photographs but veritable works of art), and also interior and exterior views of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, which the proprietor, James Worthington, Esq., cheerfully consented to contribute. No part of the Canadian section excited greater interests than these beautiful exhibits.

## FISHERIES.

To bring our Fisheries more prominently into notice, Professor Hind was engaged to prepare Fish Maps, which excited much interest and received the gold medal.

## REGULATIONS.

To reduce the cost of transportation, it was desirable that our exhibits should go by water carriage, and by the St. Lawrence route, and therefore in the regulations it was provided that exhibits would be shipped, free of charge, up to 1st November, 1877, and after that date, at the expense of exhibitors. The short space of time which this allowed for preparation, only five months (or less than half the time allowed for Philadelphia), no doubt deterred some of our manufacturers from entering for Paris.

A more serious change in the conditions as compared with Philadelphia, was the regulation which provided that "all articles exhibited will be sold, during or after the exhibition, for account of owner, unless shipped back to Canada at exhibitor's special request and expense, no return freight being provided by the Canadian Commission, except for special scientific collections, of great value;" and, further, a regulation that "The Canadian Commission will be in no way responsible for loss or damage of any kind." These rules, which, no doubt, prevented some from entering, were adopted in consequence of the large claims for damages which had been paid on account of exhibits at Philadelphia, where the Government had assumed the responsibility of their safe return. Lastly, the announcement made early in the summer that only a limited portion of the space applied for could be granted, no doubt discouraged some intending exhibitors, as well as checked to some extent the efforts of the Commission. When it is considered that no medals were offered by Canada to her exhibitors at Paris, as was done at Philadelphia, and also that the Canadian exhibitor could, with little expenditure of time and money, look after his own interests at Philadelphia, while this could not be done at Paris, we can the more justly appreciate the services rendered by those patriotic Canadians, who came forward to sustain their country's reputation in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

On former occasions, Canada had been represented at the International Exhibition in Europe by her Government, which selected and purchased the exhibits sent; and this is the system generally adopted by the other colonies of the Empire. The Exhibition of 1878 was the first in which the Dominion has exhibited beyond the Atlantic, and there is no doubt that by appealing to the enterprise and patriotism of her producers and manufacturers, Canada has taken rank as a nation along with those European ones, whose individuals represented their respective countries.

While the exhibitors at Paris labored under these disadvantages as compared with the Centennial, the Canadian Commission for the Paris Exhibition was also less fortunate than their predecessors at Philadelphia. For the Centennial, Advisory Boards, presided over by a Provincial Minister of the Crown, were formed in every Province of the Dominion, and were composed of "official and unofficial gentlemen of great zeal, experience and local and technical knowledge, in all parts of the country, and connected with all departments of industry." These numbered in Ontario, 41; Quebec, 44; Nova Scotia, 22; New Brunswick, 24; Prince Edward Island, 10; Manitoba, 6; British Columbia, 7,—over 150 gentlemen in all, whose services were enlisted in aid of that Commission. Moreover, the proximity of Philadelphia and the liberality of the railways in taking exhibition goods at half rates secured the minimum of cost, delay and handling, while it gave to the Centennial Commission the invaluable aid of many Canadian exhibitors.

## TROPHY.

At the end of August, 1877, a despatch was received, enclosing a letter from the Prince of Wales, in which he says: "The space allotted to Great Britain adjoins a vestibule and tower which had been reserved for international trophies, of which only a small share would have been granted to Great Britain. The French, upon my personal application, have given the exclusive permission to me to use it for a series of trophies representing the produce and manufacture of the various Colonial Governments. It forms the main entrance to the foreign Machinery Gallery, and is 115 x 142 feet and 100 feet high. I have placed the various trophies from the Colonies in close proximity to India, wishing that the Colonial Governments should have this prominent position in addition to the space in the main building. The Dominion Government was invited to inform His Royal Highness whether they saw their way to the erection of a suitable Grand Trophy in the centre of the hall. The French, he adds, have only granted this tower, which is a most important position abutting on the Seine and the principal entrance to the Exhibition, on condition that the manner in which I propose to deal with it is submitted for their final approval."

Here was a tender of which any nation in the world might have been proud. This tower had been intended as the place where all the foreign nations were to have been brought to the front, and now its central space was offered exclusively to the Dominion of Canada.

The offer was promptly accepted and the design for the trophy commenced under the direction of Mr. T. S. Scott, the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works. Our allottment of space in the section having been considered insufficient, utilitarian considerations governed, to a great extent, the design, and the trophy was planned to secure the maximum exhibiting space to a height at which objects could be seen and examined. For this purpose the base was in the form of a cross, and the first balcony corbelled out to obtain increased space without increasing the foundation area beyond prescribed limits. The available height assigned was 100 feet, and this gave space for two higher balconies, which were reached by a spiral stairway in the centre and proved as useful as they were ornamental.

The trophy design was forwarded in October for approval to the Royal Commission, by whom it was at once accepted and transmitted to the French, who immediately expressed their grateful acceptance and admiration of the same. It was evidently a pleasant surprise to both English and French that Canada

should have so promptly and satisfactorily solved a difficult question and produce a design so well adapted to a trying position. A reference to the design will show that much of the effect is due to the corbelled balcony and to the "cross" below it by which the exterior frontage was nearly doubled, so that to the great mother of invention, necessity, we are partly indebted for a result which is always more satisfactory when the useful is combined with the beautiful.

The space allotted to this Grand Trophy in the centre of the tower was 900 square feet—besides which, at a distance of about twenty feet, four smaller spaces of fifty square feet each were granted to Canada, which were occupied by our most massive exhibits in products of the forest and of the mine.

## CASES.

It was determined that the cases which are required for everything excepting machinery, carriages, boats, woods and minerals, should be made here, and thus be an exhibit of Canadian woods and workmanship. These, from their height, required packing boxes made of full length boards which would supply so much of the lumber required for fitting up in Paris. The boxes were put together with screws and could be taken apart without injury to the lumber.

## THE "NEWFIELD."

To lessen the cost of freight on so much bulk as was formed by our cases, wood exhibits, boats, carriages and agricultural machinery, it was determined to ship them from Montreal by Government steamer "Newfield" in November, after she had delivered her lighthouse supplies. She left Montreal nearly full on the 19th November, stopping at Quebec and Pictou to take in exhibits, and reached Halifax on the 1st December. Here she was detained until the 19th, in order to restow the cargo and get more weight below for the Atlantic voyage. Although the steamer's carrying capacity is 800 tons measurement, and she was filled to the deck, the dead weight of her exhibition cargo was only 135 tons. Apart from considerations of economy there was an advantage in sending the Canadian exhibits into the Seine in a Government steamer, with officers in uniform and the flag of the Dominion at the masthead. The "Newfield" ascended the Seine from Havre to Rouen, which port she reached on 2nd January. The arrival of the new comer with the strange flag was hailed with satisfaction as the first fruits of the French invitation, ours being the first cargo which reached the Exhibition—and France was evidently pleased that we were doing her honor in the manner as well as in the matter of our sending. At Rouen, the Chamber of Commerce, whose chairman, Pouyer Quertier, was the President of the French Senate, visited the "Newfield," and presented a gold medal to the captain on the occasion of the arrival of the first steamer flying the Canadian flag.

A 500-ton Seine barge was brought alongside the "Newfield" and received her whole cargo, the cases being piled high above the deck. Wet weather extended the transhipment until the 12th, and high water in the Seine retarded the ascent of the barge, so that it was the 27th January before she arrived at the dock in front of the Champ de Mars. Notwithstanding this delay the Canadian cases were the first delivered in the Exhibition building.

## CANADA AT PARIS.

The Paris Exhibition of 1878, in extent, expenditure and magnificence, as well as in rapidity of construction, far surpassed all its predecessors, and therefore compelled a corresponding effort upon the part of every foreign country accepting the invitation to compete at a universal exhibition in the mostly richly decorated city in the world.

The following statement shows the Paris Exhibition of 1878 as compared with all the previous great international ones :—

| Place. | Date. | No. of Days Open. | Number of Exhibitors. | Number of Visitors. | Covered Area in Acres | Cost. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ | $ |
| London..... ..... | 1851 | 141 | 13,917 | 6,170,000 | 20 | 1,464,000 | 2,530,000 |
| Paris ..... | 1855 | 200 | 23,954 | 4,533,464 | 30 | 4,000,000 | 1,640,000 |
| London. ..... | 1862 | 171 | 28,663 | 6,211,103 | 24 | 2,300,000 | 2,360,000 |
| Paris.. ..... ..... | 1867 | 210 | 50,226 | 9,300,000 | 41 | 4 596.763 | 2,822,931 |
| Vienna.. ..... ..... | 1873 | 186 | 42,548 | 7,254,287 | 50 | 9,850,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Philadelphia. .... | 1876 | 159 | 35,298* | 9,910,966 | 75 | 8,330.000 | 3,850,000 |
| Paris..... ..... | 1878 | 194 | 56,000 | 16,032,725 | ..... | 11,000,000 | 2,530,750 |

* American, 12,289. Foreign, 23,000.

I have been unable to obtain the covered area at Paris in 1878, but on this subject Dr. Edward H. Knight of the State Department, Washington, one of the Jurors of the United States Commission, writes as follows: "The building on the Champ de Mars is stated officially to be 650 metres long by 350 broad, which reduced to our measurement will give 2,447,536 square feet; deducting 150,000 feet for two enclosed alleys, the area under roof will be 2,297,536 feet. The area of the five principal buildings at the Centennial was :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Main Building ..... | 872,320 ft. |
| Machinery ..... | 504,9-0 " |
| Art..... | 76,650 " |
| Agriculture ..... | 442,800 " |
| Horticulture..... | 73,919 " |
| Total..... | 1,970,109 ft. |

so that the difference in favor of Paris is 327,1-7 feet.

" In round numbers the Paris Exposition building is one-fifth larger than the united areas of the five buildings at the Centennial. Without making a close calculation of the areas of the annexes and detached buildings either of Paris or Philadelphia, I am disposed to think that the 1876 exposition was not in excess of the present one in that respect; either exceeds, both in the main building and the swarm of detached structures, any preceding exhibition. The difference between the Paris exhibition of 1867 and 1878 is as 153 is to 240. The London Exhibition of 1862 would bear to both the proportion of 92, without any important annexes."

The assembled nations present were, from Europe—the British Empire, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Denmark, Luxemburg, St. Marin, and Monaco; from Asia—China and Japan, Persia, Siam and Annam; from Africa—Egypt, Morocco, and Tunis; from America—United States of North America, Canada, Argentine Republic, and a syndicate of the States of Central and South America, Salvador, and Uruguay.

Mexico, with which France has no diplomatic relations, did not exhibit as a country; Germany declined, but when too late for anything else exhibited in the Art Gallery; Turkey, which had accepted, was prevented by her great war from participating in the exhibition.

The Palais of the Champ de Mars, which was the main exhibition building, enclosed a space 2,315 feet long by 1,145 feet wide, and was equally divided between

France and other nations. The front and rear were formed by wide and lofty vestibules, having each central and corner domes. These vestibules were connected by long halls, with the exception of a space 213 feet wide in the centre, which separated the French from the foreign half of the industrial courts. Within this central space the art galleries were placed, having an open lane 42 feet wide upon each side of them, that upon the foreign side being called the "International Avenue," or "Street of the Nations," because upon this frontage each nation erected a highly ornamental and characteristic building exemplifying the characteristic architecture of the different countries. There was nothing of this kind upon the French side; and it was to this fact, as well as to the greater variety, etc., of the exhibits of the foreign side, that it became the principal attraction, and its vestibule fronting on the Seine, called the "Grand Vestibule," became a principal entrance to the Palace.

This vestibule, the most important portion of the British space, was entirely given up to India and the Colonies of the British Empire, for special collections illustrating their products and manufactures. The corner tower of the grand vestibule was the main entrance to the foreign machinery gallery, and, from its proximity to the British Agricultural annexes, and the celebrated Spanish "Bottle" building, as well as from its having, immediately adjoining it, the Anglo-American Restaurant, this tower became a favorite entrance, and the first object which the visitor beheld in the centre of it was the lofty Canadian Trophy surrounded by four smaller ones belonging to the same country.

## CANADIAN SECTION.

The "Section" space allotted to the Colonies was at the other extremity of the British space, immediately adjoining the United States, and was a strip about 110 feet in width, extending from the "Street of Nations" to the Machinery Gallery. One-half of this width was allotted to Canada, and that the most important half, the one fronting on the "Street of Nations," the other half was occupied by the four principal Australian Colonies.

Two transverse galleries parallel with the vestibules at front and rear divided the Palais of the Champs de Mars into three sections. The first of these galleries from the Seine, the "Galerie Rapp" was a continuation of the "Avenue Rapp," the principal carriage entrance to the Exhibition. Next to the United States space came that of Sweden and Norway, which extended to the "Galerie Rapp."

The visitor to the British section, therefore, who arrived by the Porte Rapp and turned down the nearest main aisle through Sweden and Norway, and the United States, found himself first in Canada. Thus by two principal entrances the visitor to the British section was first introduced to the Dominion.

The Canadian frontage upon the "Street of Nations," where not filled up by buildings, was closed in by glass, thus giving the advantage of light from the east, and as it was in shade after mid-day, it was, in hot weather, much cooler than the part near the machinery gallery, which was both heated and lighted from the glass roof. A transverse passage through the Canadian section opened out upon a garden space fronting on the "Street of Nations," and led across this to the Art Gallery, striking a division of the latter which, from its contents, and its proximity to the Seine and Porte Rapp, was more frequented than any other part of that most attractive section of the Exhibition.

These details have been given to show that the position occupied by Canada in the Palais of the Champ de Mars, was one which could not have been improved. Her rights of priority as a colony were cheerfully conceded upon all occasions, and justly so, because she occupied as much "Section" space as all the other colonies combined, besides being the only one amongst them which exhibited both in the agricultural and marine annexes.

The other Colonies which, with India and Canada, joined in the collective exhibit of the British Empire—were Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Lagos, Cape

of Good Hope, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Seychelles, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

## THE BRITISH SECTION.

The British Section (of which Canada in common with the other Colonies formed a part) is thus described by the editor of *Engineering:* "Among foreign countries the place of honor at the Paris Exhibition has been set apart for England, her Colonies and her India Empire. The organization of the British Commissiou is peculiar and well chosen. For the first time in the history of International Exhibitions, no General Commission was appointed to carry out the work. At an early period His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales announced his intention of acting at once as Executive Commissioner and President. That the Prince of Wales has favored the Commission and the country by acting as President and Executive Commissioner, is not merely an honor, but is of the utmost practical value, since he brings to the work a rare ability for organization and business, and labors hard at his self-imposed task, in effect making the Prince subordinate to the President. But, in addition, it is an honor, positively more appreciated in France than in this country, that the heir apparent has thus identified himself with the marvellous monument of French greatness and industry. Equally too, the Indian Empire and the Colonies appreciate the honor of following so august a leader, and in this Exhibition at least, England has taken a part worthy of herself and of France.

The English Facade in the avenue of Street of Nations is, with its buildings, of the richest and most interesting character, and the Prince of Wales, desiring to act practically in the success of the Exhibition, consented to lend his Indian collection, for which purpose, as well as for the general exhibits of the Indian Empire, one half of the Grand Vestibule facing the Seine was placed at the disposal of this country. The western Pavilion adjoining the vestibule is set apart for Canada and the Australian Colonies.

The fourth building (in the International avenue) is a truly remarkable structure; it was built by Messrs. Cubitt & Co., who are now exhibiting for the first time. The facade was designed by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, and is of a style of architecture occasionally met with among the old halls of Cheshire and Staffordshire. The walls which are of fine rendered cement are almost concealed by the richly decorated woodwork, the design and execution of which fall rather within the scope of cabinet work than carpentry. This house has been given by His Royal Highness the President, for the use of the Commission from the Dominion of Canada.

Canada was the only colony favored with offices upon the International avenue, and this was only one of numerous important services rendered her by the Prince. At his request the printing of our Hand Book and catalogue was done through the office of Her Majesty's stationers, at much lower rates than could be procured elsewhere.

To Sir Philip Owen, the Prince's representative at Paris, the Canadian Commission were indebted for unceasing favors. Sir Philip, however, disclaimed all acknowledgement and stated that it was His Royal Highness' express command that everything possible should be done to assist us, and to place us on the same footing as British exhibitors. At the close of the Exhibition the British exhibitors, including the Colonies, united in presenting a testimonial to Sir Philip, to which Canada was a contributor. The Exhibition was daily visited during the installation by many Parisians and strangers of sufficient influence to secure the *entrèe* during installation, and Canada, as the earliest arrival, attracted on this account, more than her share of their attention; as well as that of the Parisian Press. The inquiries made showed a wonderful lack of information on the part of many Frenchmen with respect to one of their former possessions. A popular "*étrenne*" or New Year's gift for children, for January, 1878, was a "Spring Jack" or double faced dancing figure called "Po Paul and Canada," in which, while "Po Paul" was represented as a Caucasian, Canada

was depicted as a negro of the most pronounced type, and the verses of the song attached to it described us as a "little negro" and a "bird of Congo." When our banners first caught the eye of young Parisians on entering the Exhibition their pleased expression showed them to be on familiar ground, and they struck up the tune and words of an apparently popular air.

To combat this idea our exhibitors cards were headed by a small sphere printed in colors which was also used as a vignette for our hand book, showing North America divided between Canada, the United States and Mexico, so that the visitor, in examining any Canadian exhibit, could not fail to know from what quarter of the world it came. Canada was thought to be a tropical country by some because we made sugar, the maple being supposed to be a sugar cane. By others we were possibly confounded with the Canaques—savages who recently revolted against the French in New Caledonia; but, from whatever cause, there was no doubt that amongst the masses the North American continent was assigned almost exclusively to the United States and Mexico.

## TROPHY.

The trophy which could not be commenced until the design had been accepted by the French, was shipped on 29th January, and arrived in Havre on 28th February. Although the Palace was to have been ready for exhibits on the 1st January, the Trophy tower was not covered in until March, nor was the glazing completed and rain excluded until after the opening in May. As it was foreseen that this work could afford no loss of time, it was determined that it should be made in Canada, of Canadian woods, and, like the cases, be an exhibit of our woods and workmanship; and that it should be sent over in charge of a competent officer of the Department of Public Works, familiar with its construction, by whom it could be erected in the best manner and with the least loss of time. Mr. D. Ewart, architect, was selected for this purpose, and he accompanied the work and thus secured the greatest despatch in forwarding it.

## CASES.

The erection of our cases was also a work of some considerable extent, providing as they did nearly a quarter of a mile of frontage. They were planned with frames, like glass doors of uniform size, nearly three feet in width and eleven feet in height; provided with a certain number of bevelled corners by which they could be put together, as squares or oblongs, octagons, L's or T's, and they owed a great deal of their popularity to this circumstance. In plan, in woods, in workmanship, as well as in general effect, they were unsurpassed by any in the Exhibition. A Russian Commissioner expressed an intention to adopt the system in the future as the best he had ever seen, and the Architect of the United States Commission pronounced them the best in the building, not on account of the woods and workmanship, which were familiar to him, but, (as he said) as being the best adapted to the requirements of the position.

The exterior fronts (or sashes) only, were prepared in Canada, and tops, bottoms, partitions, and cloth or paper linings were needed to fit them for the reception of exhibits. The lumber for this was supplied by the packing cases. The fitting of the mitres of mouldings for corners, and the hanging of doors, had to be done with the erection.

Ornamental arches, galleries, minor Trophies, screens, special counters and shelving, &c., made up the work of the installation, and, without the Trophy, would have required an architect's services. It was most fortunate, therefore, for the Commission that we had in Mr. Ewart, an able and energetic architect, for this work of installation, as the cases having been designed and partly made at the Government

workshop, Ottawa, he was as familiar with them as with the Trophy. Shortly after the Trophy erection was commenced, a young Canadian, Mr. W. Brymner, formerly employed as draughtsman in the office of the chief architect, at Ottawa, arrived in Paris to pursue art study, and as our work was in three different places, the Section, the Annexe, and the Trophy Tower, he was temporarily engaged to assist Mr. Ewart, who, at one time, had nearly fifty men employed. We could not afford to adopt the "rule of thumb" in any thing—in Paris. Every decoration, arch, &c., was determined by a drawing, and to this fact more, than to any other, the successful result of the *tout ensemble* is to be attributed. Every Commission had one or more architects or engineers, as members or attachés, and Canada occupied a larger and more prominent space than some of these. The French Administration embraced over twenty engineers and architects. Of the smaller countries, Switzerland, Greece and Luxemburg, Portugal, Tunis, Sweden, Denmark, Morocco, San Marin, all had architects upon their Commission, and the first three both engineers and architects. In fact, an inspection of the Champ de Mars at once shows that the great effect produced is chiefly due to architecture and engineering.

## POTATO BUG.

Although exempt from Custom house search, (the Exhibition building having been constituted a bonded warehouse,) Canada and the United States, as the only producers of the potato bug, were subjected to the provisions of a law by which cases could only be opened under inspection and all packing material must be burned on the spot. This caused some delay, as the inspector could not always be found when wanted. Although an iron furnace was brought into our section, no bugs were found, and, fortunately for all parties, no burning was attempted as it might have gone farther than was intended.

## INSTALLATION.

For the work of installation, where so much has to be done in so short a time, the Commission was decidedly short handed. It was, however, fortunate in securing the service of volunteers; Mr. A. J. Potter, formerly of Toronto, but now a resident of Paris, took a warm interest in our Exhibition and rendered numerous and important services to the Commission gratuitously; Mr. McElroy, also a former resident of Toronto, but now in the United States, was an exhibitor in the United States' section immediately adjoining Canada. Energetic and experienced in matters of this description, he volunteered to aid the Commission in preparing for the opening. Mr. R. Malcolm, one of the largest Canadian exhibitors, also from Toronto, and one of the few who remained in Paris after completing his own work, offered his services generally to aid the Commission, and they proved of much value.

In the original allotment of space by the Royal Commission, Canada and the larger Australian colonies were placed immediately adjoining the Mother Country, and a narrow strip between us and the United States was reserved for the smaller colonies.

As we required more floor space than was granted us, as well as a good deal of wall space, which the partition between the United States' and the British section afforded us, we made an earnest application for extension to the United States' boundary. The difficulty was how to provide for the smaller colonies if ejected, all the British space being taken up. They could only be accommodated by closing up the Indian exhibits in the grand vestibule, but to admit them into such company a costly pavilion was necessary. We had to contend with this question of cost, and a very natural opposition to the proposed condensation on the part of the architect of the Indian court. However, our claims were supported by His Royal Highness (notwithstanding the unfavorable effect on his magnificent Indian collection), by the Hon. Mr. Meade, Under Secretary for the Colonies, by Sir John Rose and Sir Philip Owen,

and the space was granted. We were, however, called upon at a later date to contribute £200 sterling toward the cost of making the small colonies, whom we had ejected, presentable in their new quarters.

The glass for the cases was to be purchased or hired for the occasion, and after experimenting with various samples, it was decided that plate glass was the only kind suitable for the purpose, and we were fortunate enough to get this put in, guaranteed against all accidents, and removed, at a cost no greater than would have been required for the purchase of sheet glass. The first outlay in either case would have been the same, and upon comparing the effect of the two qualities, side by side, the Commissioners were unanimously of opinion that the same money would be better expended in hiring the plate than in buying the sheet glass.

In erecting our cases a difficulty arose on account of a row of cast-iron columns which marked the boundaries of the Main Avenue through our section. The centre of these columns was the frontage line, and as they were only a rod apart, and all passages must necessarily come between them, there was no room for any arrangement of cases on each side of the passages which would avoid the columns. Finding that the French were themselves solving the difficulty by encroaching on the avenue and casing in the columns for their counters, we followed their example and made each column the centre of a case front, placing the glass outside of it. Notwithstanding that we pleaded French precedent, we were stopped twice for trespass, probably because the Director of the Foreign Section was not the same as that of the French one, but in the end were allowed to proceed, as it was evident we could not cut our cases to conform to the regulation front and must go either immediately behind the columns or before them. To conceal the columns behind the centre glass, this glass was silvered, giving at the cost of fourteen francs each, a central mirror to each case fronting upon the Main Avenue. As there were seven columns on each side, we had fourteen of these mirrors at a total extra cost of only $39 and as they were in all cases opposite to each other the effect was very brilliant. The seven columns upon one side were utilized by planting against them, above the cases and over the mirrors, the escutcheons of the seven Provinces of the Dominion, and upon the opposite side, the escutcheons of the cities forming the capitals of these Provinces.

The entrances to our section from the British, the American and the Australian sides, were spanned by arches supporting the moose, the bear and the deer.

The Canadian court was well supplied with chairs of several patterns, and was therefore a favorite resting place for tired visitors.

In consequence of the incomplete state of the Trophy Tower, our work there was stopped from 14th March to 2nd April. The "Educational Court," in the section which adjoined the "garden frontage," was not glazed by the French until the end of April, and nothing could be placed within ten feet of the line without exposure to the rain. These were, therefore, the only parts of our exhibition which were not ready for the opening day, May 1st. Our position at this time is explained in the following letter from the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, to the Premier of the Dominion.

"PARIS, 26th April, 1878.

"MY DEAR MR. MACKENZIE.—I have come over here to make a preliminary inspection of the Exhibition in my capacity of Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Royal Commission, before the Prince of Wales inspects the Industrial Department four days hence. I cannot refrain from complimenting you on the admirable position which Canada has taken in the Exhibition. It is the only Colony which will be ready for the Prince's inspection on Monday next. The trophy, which is admirable, cannot be ready for ten days, but this is no fault of your agents, but of the French, who have not yet completed the building in which it is; but the general space given to the Dominion is admirably advanced, and filled with specimens of raw materials and manufactures which have surprised me. In leather and tweeds

especially, I had no idea that Canada was so far advanced, in fact, all your exhibition will do much honor to the Dominion, and I have no doubt contribute to its national prosperity. You have chosen your agents well, and they have done their work well

"Yours sincerely,

"LYON PLAYFAIR.

"Hon. A. Mackenzie, Ottawa."

## CLASSIFICATION.

The Exhibition was divided into nine groups, embracing in all 90 classes, and Canada exhibited in all the groups and in two-thirds of the classes. The groups were as follows :—

| Group. | No. of Classes in Group. |
|---|---|
| 1. Works of art | 5 |
| 2. Education, processes of liberal arts, &c | 11 |
| 3. Furniture and accessories | 13 |
| 4. Textile fabrics, clothing, &c | 13 |
| 5. Mining industries, raw and manufactured products | 7 |
| 6. Apparatus and processes in mechanical industries | 19 |
| 7. Cereals, farinaceous products and their derivations | 7 |
| 8. Agriculture and pisciculture | 9 |
| 9. Horticulture | 6 |

Of the 90 classes into which these groups were divided, Canada exhibited in 60. The classes in which we did not exhibit were Class No. 1—oil paintings; 23—cutlery; 24—gold and silversmith's work; 25—bronzes; 28—perfumery; 31—linen thread; 35—shawls; 39—jewellery and precious stones; 40—firearms, &c.; 48—processes for bleaching, cloth printing, &c.; 56 and 57—apparatus for spinning and weaving; 59—machines for making furniture; 61—machines for making small articles; 68—military material; 70—bread and pastry; 77—horses; 78—oxen, &c.; 79—sheep; 80—pigs; 81—poultry; 82—dogs; 83—bees, cochineal and silk-worms, useful and noxious insects; 84—live fish, &c.; 85—conservatories; 87—vegetables; 88—fruit trees; 89—forest trees, and 90,—green-house plants. Of the 30 classes above named which do not figure in our catalogue, there are not more than half-a-dozen in which we could not have exhibited, in many instances successfully.

No space was allotted to us in the Art Gallery or the Machinery Gallery, and no effort was therefore required from us to exhibit in either, nor would it have been desirable, under the circumstanes, that we should have attempted a display in either of these departments. We might have made a respectable figure in machinery, but only at a cost which would not have been warranted under the circumstances. The exhibition of our manufactures indicated the character of the machinery required to produce them. We were deficient in some exhibits; we had no furs. Manufacturers objected to expose valuable furs to heat, light and dust (as well as risk of theft) for six months. A good collection, and none other should be exhibited, would have been costly, and the same money would cover more ground in other articles. Finding none of our manufacturers were sending, we applied unsuccessfully to the Hudson Bay Company, who had exhibited at Philadelphia. We had no oil-cloths (they were expected, otherwise would have been purchased), crockery and other minor articles, and in several classes our exhibits were not the best we could have sent. Many varieties (of the classes exhibited) which were shown at Philadelphia were not sent to Paris. Many Canadians who distinguished themselves at the Centennial did not enter for Paris.

The uncertainty about the space which would be granted to us, the final allotment not having been received until October, hampered the Commission, as we could not determine how far bulky exhibits such as agricultural machines, carriages and boats could be provided for. Of these as well as some other exhibits, we could com-

mand more than was wanted, but the precise quantity could not be determined until the space question was settled, and until it was known that other articles promised would be shipped. Our space in the main building was defined, but that in the annexe was not settled until the exhibits arrived. Our position in the Annexe was similar to that in the Section, as it was between Great Britian and the United States, and we could only obtain about half the floor space required. We proposed to widen our section to the dimensions of the United States annexe, which was much wider than that of England. This would have involved the removal of some trees that had been planted in the angle formed by the projection of the United States annexe, and on that account, possibly, our application failed. We were, therefore, compelled to construct galleries for the carriages, giving the floor to agricultural machinery as the more important interest. One carriage exhibitor has complained of this arrangement.

## MANUFACTURES.

In all the raw products, of agriculture, the forest, the mine and the fisheries, the Commission could secure a representative exhibit, these fields to a great extent being under the control of the Government. But in the important class—Manufactures, that which showed the progress and civilization of the country, we were, in the absence of the purchase system pursued on former occasions of exhibitions in Europe, dependent upon the enterprise of individuals; and although numerous applications for space had been received, the result could not be determined until shipment was actually made. It was desirable that our exhibit of manufactures should be more varied than extensive; indeed, if the latter it could not be made upon the limited space assigned. In the majority of cases, samples only could be exhibited.

The Dominion having in the North-West a great field for immigration, the object of the Commission was to show not only our agricultural and mineral capabilities, but the existing state of manufactures, that the immigrant might know what he could procure in the country, and at what price. It was no doubt due to the variety in a small compass, as much as to the quality of the articles exhibited that the Canadian section received such general commendation from visitors. Standing in the centre of the Canadian court, the visitor, without changing his position, could see a greater variety of exhibits than in any other court, and the natural impression created was, that the country (of which perhaps he had before heard little) produced almost everything. Another cause of success was its completeness; in this respect it was more so than that of the Mother Country. England made no national exhibit in geology, botany or civil engineering, and for an exhibit of these at Paris, the collective British empire was indebted to Canada. The Canadian mineral collection was, owing to the energy and ability of Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., F.G.S., the Director of the Geological Survey, one of the largest, most complete and interesting on the Champ de Mars. An editor from one of the American cities on the Canadian frontier volunteered the opinion that the Canadian exhibition was superior to that of his own nation, in that it gave a better idea of the country to a stranger; and the editor of *Engineering*, the highest authority, said that our Engineering Court was one of the most interesting in the whole Exhibition. These two exhibits each received the highest award—the "Diplome d'honneur," equivalent to a "Grand Medal."

All our exhibits were illustrations. The photographs gave a vivid idea of Canadian life, sports, costumes and scenery.

Another cause of success was the exceptional size of some of our exhibits. We had the largest tree, the largest minerals, the largest map, and the most lofty trophy in the Exhibition. There being no galleries in the Palace of the Champ de Mars, the trophy was ascended by tens of thousands to get a view not to be had from any other quarter. The Dominion map was not only remarkable for its size—in execution it reflected the highest credit upon Mr. J. Johnston, Chief Draftsman Department of Interior, and his assistants.

## DECORATION OF TROPHY.

The clothing or decoration of the Trophy was a somewhat embarrassing question to deal with, because it admitted of so much variety of treatment. By the terms of the concession the Trophy was to represent the "products and manufactures" of Canada. A finished architectural exhibit in itself, it was, unclothed, an exhibit of woods and workmanship; but it was intended, with its surroundings, to be an epitome of the country. For decoration, flags and escutcheons were resorted to. The centre of both the upper balconies, with their eight faces (four to each), were utilized for the display of eight escutcheons,—those of the Dominion and her seven Provinces, supported by flags; and the four sides of the lower balcony had each three escutcheons, thus representing twelve of the principal cities of Canada. The four sides of the Trophy were, as far as practicable, treated with exhibits representing the field, the forest, the mine and the sea. The principal front was assigned to agriculture, and a plough of superior workmanship was planted on the balcony railing over the main entrance below. Harrows and other agricultural implements were suspended above or grouped between the openings in the framework. The side assigned to the forest was opposite the smaller trophy of wood in the rough, and was decorated with various manufactures of wood. The opposite face, devoted to the sea, illustrated our shipping interests by models of vessels, cordage, tackling, steering-wheels, etc. The remaining face, the mine, was the one opposite our coal trophy, and facing the British Machinery Gallery, and could only be practically illustrated by manufactures, the products of the mine, as we could not suspend or attach raw minerals to the trophy. This would have been unnecessary, because we had a smaller trophy showing our minerals, opposite that side of the grand Trophy which was devoted to the sea. The Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific slopes of the Dominion were represented by specimens of the black, white and grizzly bear, on each side of the doorways, holding baskets for visitors' cards.

The Trophy cases were dressed in a very effective manner by Dr. May. The two front ones were occupied by plumbago and petroleum, crude and manufactured; of the other two, one was filled with the smaller manufactures of leather, wood and iron, and the other with "food products," samples of grain, bottles of ale, wines and liquors, models of fruits (natural size), apples, pears, peaches, plums,—admirably executed—preserved fruits and fish, salmon, lobster, etc. The cases of petroleum and plumbago in the Trophy were equal to anything of the kind in the building, and both exhibits received the gold medal, as well as the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Dr. May also arranged in a most effective manner the Food Court in the Section of which the numerous and fine fish of our inland waters was the most conspicuous feature, together with game, fruits and cereals. The entrance to this court was surmounted by a trophy composed of full sized and well colored models of Canadian field and garden vegetables.

Upon a counter under the large map of the Dominion was exhibited specimens of "Flora Canadensis" a collection of 2,769 species arranged in their natural order by Professor Macoun, of Belleville, who also exhibited a collection of 140 species of Canadian medicinal plants in general use.

## SMALLER TROPHIES.

Of the four smaller trophies around the larger ones, those on the two sides and the rear were almost the same height, 18 feet; but the one in front was simply a counter with a glass case covering a massive block of plumbago. This was kept low so as not to interfere with the view of the visitor on entering as it lay directly between him and the front of the grand Trophy.

Among the smaller trophies, the timber one, in consequence of its containing the section and plank of the Douglas fir tree, eight feet in diameter, from British Columbia, attracted more attention than anything else exhibited. An inscription stated that the tree from which these were cut was over 300 feet in height and 566

years old, and that it was 183 years old when Columbus discovered America. The age could be verified by counting the rings, the diameter was before them and was a guarantee of the height, and everybody understood a tree, and almost everybody had heard of Columbus. The rustic visitor amidst so much to bewilder him, was evidently pleased with meeting with something he could understand, and hence crowds were always in front of this exhibit counting the rings and measuring or spanning the diameter.

This trophy was crowned at the top with a growing specimen of the same evergreen, the "Abies Douglasii," procured from one of the nursery exhibits outside the palace. The coal trophy was supplied by the Nova Scotia coal owners, and was in the form of a pyramid with a timbered gallery or tunnel through the base, in which was a coal truck on rails. The base was supplied by the Pictou Coal Association, from the Albion, Acadie, Intercolonial, Vale and Nova Scotia mines; and the top from twelve of the Cape Breton mines. The mineral trophy was composed of our largest masses of iron, copper, phosphates, &c., surmounted by a large gilt octahedron representing in the form of a gold crystal the actual bulk, in that shape, of the total quantity of gold produced in Canada up to 1877.

The Trophy tower was not opened to the public until June, because until the glazing of the sides was completed we could not risk our exhibits where the driving rain storms, so frequent in Paris, would reach them. The Prince of Wales ascended the upper balcony where he tasted some samples of native Canadian wine and expressed his satisfaction in the warmest terms with the Trophy and its decorations. His Royal Highness moreover cabled his opinion to Ottawa.

Exhibits were coming forward until the latter part of June. The fine maps of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario to Quebec, sent by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, did not arrive until the 17th June.

The grand Trophy with the coal and mineral trophies were presented to the French, who have decided to reserve that portion of the Palace of the Champ de Mars fronting the Seine for a grand museum, and who have expressed great satisfaction with this disposition of the Canadian trophies. The grand Trophy was, of course, stripped of its decorations and exhibits. In itself it could probably be utilized by our Government or people for contributions to the French museum, and to bring under the notice of Europe such of our products and manufactures as we may hope and desire to send them.

## COLONIAL MUSEUM.

The question of a Colonial Museum, which has been agitated for years, was naturally taken up afresh on this occasion of the finest display which has ever been made by the empire and her colonies. Canada was invited to join the other colonies in an address to the Prince of Wales, thanking him for the active personal interest he had taken in the Exhibition. Doubtless, the fact that the Prince had given so much personal attention to the work of the British Commission at Paris, suggested the idea that he would consent to place himself at the head of a Colonial Museum, and thus secure its success. The object to be attained, as set forth in the address is shown in the following extracts. "We believe that the erection of a premanent Colonial Museum in London, where the products and manufactures of Her Majesty's more distant possessions might at all times be on view, would diffuse throughout the Mother Country a better knowledge of the nature and importance of the resources of the several dependencies of the Empire, would facilitate its commercial relations, and aid the researches of men of science. It would assist in marking the progress achieved from time to time, and afford valuable information to intending emigrants. We therefore venture to approach your Royal Highness with the earnest prayer that you may be pleased to further the movement by giving to it your personal interest and co-operation. The nucleus of such a collection as is contemplated might be at once commenced with articles now in Paris, and we beg of your Royal Highness to prevent their dispersion by using your influence to secure at least temporary accommodation for their exhibition in London until further steps can be taken.

The Prince, in reply, said: "I avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my warm acknowledgement to the Governments of the various colonies you represent, for the cordiality with which they acted on my invitation, as President of the Royal Commission, to participate in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, and my thanks are no less due to you, fellow Commissioners, for hearty efficient co-operation afforded during its progress. The remarkable display of colonial produce and manufactures cannot but have impressed all who have witnessed it, with the rapid progress which the different colonies have made, and with the great future which awaits them. I agree with you in thinking that many advantages would flow from the establishment, in London, of a museum displaying, in an adequate measure, the varied and rich productions of the colonies. The practicability, however, and the mode of carrying into effect such a scheme, must necessarily require mature deliberation on the part of your respective Governments, and its success must depend upon their readiness to provide means to found and support it. But, wishing to promote an idea containing so much to recommend it, and presented to me from my fellow workers in the exhibition, it will give me pleasure in the meantime to apply to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 for the space requisite for the preservation during the ensuing year, of such goods as you may desire to retain as a nucleus of a permanent collection. During this interval, time will be afforded to your Governments for the necessary considerations of the scheme, and, meanwhile, I can but assure you of the warm interest with which I shall continue to regard every proposal tending to knit more closely the colonies with each other and with the Empire at large."

A strong desire was expressed by Sir John Rose and Sir Philip Owen to secure the Canadian cases for the proposed Colonial Museum in the event of its becoming a fact--Canada to be credited with their cost. The Canadian Government decided to offer the cases and other Government exhibits in wood, mineral and agricultural products, and natural history specimens to Kensington Museum upon the conditions of their being handed over to the Colonial Museum, if and when established, and of their being accepted as they stood at Paris. Some difficulty arose as to who would provide the cost of packing and transfer to London. The Kensington Museum had no funds for the purpose, there being no absolute gift to it, while the Museum for which they were intended was not in existence.

Sir Philip Owen has, however, assumed these disbursements on the understanding that should the scheme of a Colonial Museum fall through, the Canadian exhibits, cases included, are to be sold for account of the Government of Canada, less the amount advanced by Sir Philip to bring them to London. As our instructions from Ottawa were to sell these exhibits where they stood in Paris, failing their acceptance by Kensington on the terms proposed, the arrangement is evidently the most advantageous for Canada,—as, without further outlay, free storage being provided by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it postpones the sale, and transfers it from Paris to London, substituting a sale at leisure for a forced one under the worst conditions. None of these exhibits except wood were merchantable, and they could have brought but a fraction of their value in a market so overstocked as Paris was at the close of the Exhibition.

## RETURN OF EXHIBITS.

Instead of returning exhibits free of expense to the owner, as we did for the Centennial, and as was done at Paris by the United States, Sweden, and all other countries except England and France, the Commission had engaged to sell them for the owner, and had provided that they would be sold for his account unless ordered back by him at his special request and expense.

On our arrival in Paris we found that the Royal Commission had no room to spare in their empty case shed, and we could only preserve our empty packing cases by leasing a lot and erecting a shed, or paying storage and cartage rates as well as

insurance in either case. The cases belonging to the Government exhibits were not to be returned, but were intended to be used as lumber for the installation. As we required more lumber than the Government cases would supply, it was decided that it would be cheaper to use the material of all cases rather than store any, and, if necessary, make them up again from the same material, which we were obliged to remove after the close of the Exhibition. The lumber required for the installation if purchased in Paris would have cost us $3,000, or more than the cost of making up all the return packing cases required.

## SALES.

At an early stage it appeared as if almost everything would be sold, as the Canadian prices generally compared favorably with European ones, especially in all those manufactures in which the products of the forest or of agriculture furnished the raw materials, as woolens, leather and its manufactures, carriages, boats, agricultural machines and implements, wooden ware, brooms, &c. If delivery could have been at once made, many visitors from outside of Paris would have purchased, who were unwilling to do so and wait the close of the Exhibition, taking all risks in the meantime. As it was, Canada sold as much in proportion as other foreign countries. Sales at the close of the Exhibition were under the disadvantage of being in a measure forced upon a glutted market from which nearly all but Parisians had retired.

An inspection of invoices after the "Newfield" sailed from Montreal showed in some cases prices which we could not hope to realize, and in consequence a circular was sent on 30th November, 1877, requesting the exhibitor to notify the Commission at Paris before 1st May, 1878, whether his goods were to be sold or returned at his expense, and if sold, whether the invoice values were the lowest which could be accepted. To those who took no notice of this circular, application was again made on 19th September, 1878, for instructions. At the close of the Exhibition a number of exhibitors had failed to give any instructions, and had thrown upon the Commission the responsibility of dealing with their property under the regulation as to sale. The question was how far the power to "sell" gave the power to "slaughter;" and also, in the absence of any instruction, whether the Commission would be warranted in making any greater discount than the cost of returning the goods, without becoming liable to the owner. For some goods no offer at all had been received, and for others the offers could not be accepted. If there was a determination to sell at any price, the only safe course would be by auction, and as this was not permitted within the Exhibition, it was necessary to withdraw the articles from bond by paying duty and octroi, transport them to a Paris auction room, assuming all charges of sale and storage, and take the risk of what might have been bid upon articles which had been exposed for six months before all the world without finding a purchaser. There was no certainty that the goods would bring the amount which the Commission must have advanced to bring them to sale, which in every case would have been many times more than the cost of re-shipping C.O.D. to Canada. The latter course was therefore adopted. In many cases the Commission was authorized to sell for the best obtainable terms, by parties who did not want their goods returned. The complaints received from some of these, as to prices obtained, indicate the result which would have followed if we had exercised the implied powers under regulation 19, and had sold all. In only one case was an auction sale attempted. This was furniture, the property of a bankrupt estate which was ordered to be sold, but was somewhat damaged by exposure in the Exhibition until after the 20th December, it having been under seizure up to that time. It had been seized at the instance of New York creditors, who withdrew their seizure after the Commission had closed its labors at Paris. The expenses of sale were about 30 per cent. of the proceeds, and would have been much more if the duties had been based upon the invoice value instead of a mere fraction of that amount. The sale did not realize 15 per cent. of the invoice, and the assignee threatens the Commission with an action for furniture

slaughter. About 100 exhibits were sold by the Commission in whole or in part, and some seventy were reshipped to Canada, all but about twenty of which came back by order of the owners. The remainder were sold or removed by exhibitors or their agents in Europe.

## RETURN FREIGHT.

Tenders were taken for the freight on return goods and the lowest was accepted. The rate of 50 shillings sterling per ton measurement, covering all charges from the exhibition buildings to destination on the route of the Grand Trunk Railway, was a sufficient price. The contractor was the Rapid Foreign Express, "Le Francois & Co., 128 Broadway, New York," professing to represent the Messageries Parisiennes, on whose stamped paper the tender was made, and whose bills of lading were used by them. Mr. Perrault, the French Secretary, reported favorably as to the standing and character of the company. The goods have come forward with rates in all cases about double that expected, one of the charges being insurance which, if effected, was not authorized by the Commission. Our regulations throw the onus of insurance on the exhibitor.

## REGULATIONS.

1st. The regulations give the Commission the right of selecting and excluding articles inconsistent with the purpose and decorum of the Exhibition. This does not give the right to exclude articles which by their bulk or weight would be, in proportion to their value, excessively costly to transport and handle. We had two monuments and a bulky piece of flour mill machinery, which, not finding purchasers had to be returned at a heavy expense to the owners. The exhibitors were not only not excluded by the regulations, but had been invited to send by the circulars and advertisements issued. Each of the above massive exhibits received the silver medal which should be considered as compensation for the expense which they involved. Upon such an occasion as this it is very questionable whether a Commission would be justified in refusing an exhibit upon which we paid the freight outward, because it was expensive to handle. There was a vast difference in this respect between an exhibitor of agricultural machinery and one of buttons, but both were equally eligible, under the invitations issued, for the benefit of free carriage to Paris.

2nd. It may be assumed that the articles to be forwarded, can in all cases be inspected before shipment, but on this occasion exhibitors had only a few months for preparation, and were working to the last moment before packing to ship by the "Newfield." It would have been impossible to have detained them in more than a hundred localities for inspection—by any ordinary staff. Moreover, when the space is taken and the country committed to fill it, it is not safe to reject anything until it is known that something better can be procured; and in such cases it is always better to have too much than too little. It is impossible to determine accurately beforehand the quantity of various exhibits required to fill a given space. As regards the main space, that must be filled with the best material obtainable, and to secure this it is desirable that there should be a sufficient annexe as a store-room or warehouse to be drawn upon for this purpose. The elasticity secured by this system will prove invaluable.

## COST.

The cost of the exhibition though large has not been excessive or disproportionate to the result obtained, and the objects in view, which were, the introduction of the Dominion to the nations of Europe as a field for immigration, and of Canadian products and manufactures to the markets of the world.

If our expenditure had been in proportion to that of one of the Australian colonies, with not one-fourth of our population, and occupying less than one-fourth of the space we did at Paris, it would have been doubled.

All our surroundings were expensive. Mr. Frederick Young states that "fourteen of the principal British exhibitors spent amongst them in the general industrial gallery, no less a sum than £80,000 sterling, all but £1,700 of which was the outlay of private individuals." In the machinery galley twelve British exhibitors expended £31,700 in freight, fittings and wages. The outlay for decorative purposes, however, formed but a small percentage of the expenditure. The exhibition of our public works, involving a considerable outlay in maps, plans and models was a new feature, as were the Canadian trophies, which, from their character and position, could not be rudely dealt with. The hand-book with its maps, sections and descriptive catalogue, was also a new feature in our practice. A large portion of the information in this hand-book was prepared by Mr. F. J. Falding, of the Department of Justice. The cases were an exhibit as well as a necessary part of our stock, and the extra expenditure upon them in wood, workmanship and glass did more to raise the whole character of our exhibition than the same amount could have done if expended in any other manner.

Over three thousand dollars were paid for space, Canada being obliged to construct galleries in the portion of the annexe purchased at a cost of £300 from the Royal Commission.

In view of all the surroundings, the Commission reported to Ottawa in March, 1878, what the probable outlay at Paris would be, and this estimate was revised in June, showing that about half the appropriation would be required for expenditure upon the other side of the Atlantic. This estimate has not been exceeded.

The outlay for cases, trophy, maps, &c., hand-book, space, models and photograph of public buildings, flags and escutcheons exceeded $40,000, all of which, with the exception of cases, were items which do not figure in the cost of our exhibition at Philadelphia. They were all essential to our success, as owing to the limited space we obtained at Paris, and the meagreness of our catalogue as compared with that at Philadelphia—where we had four times the space and four times the number of exhibits—we had to make up for deficient quantity by quality.

## RESULTS.

The question will naturally arise, What has Canada gained by this expenditure? The Old World nations have exhibited chiefly for the purposes of a market, which, except for raw materials, depends upon legislation more than upon the cost of production. Some of them exhibited apparently more as a matter of prestige than of business. But with America and Australia, while exhibiting their manufactures and raw productions, the prominent idea of their Commissions was to show their country as a field for emigration.

Canada as the possessor of the largest tract of unsold arable land nearest to Europe has certainly as much to gain from such an exhibition as any country in the world.

*Secondly.*—Canada has made herself known at Paris in such a manner that, so far as tariffs or treaties may permit, she will have an opportunity to compete with the United States in those manufactures common to both countries, which can find a common market.

*Thirdly.*—The effect our display must naturally have upon France and other European countries must do much to secure to us the advantages of the most favored nation clause in any future negotiations for reciprocal trade. The duties upon Canadian agricultural machinery and implements entering France are from three to five times greater than upon the same articles imported from England, because Canada is excluded from the operation of the commercial treaty between England and France—although its provisions apply to India cotton and Australian wool and jute. The French "Treaty" Tariff is in force with Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland,

Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Austria, the Ottoman Empire, the German Empire and Russia; but (with the exception above stated in favor of India and Australia) the Treaty applies only to native or manufactured productions of the *European possessions* of the contracting parties.

*Lastly.*—The effect of this first exhibition by the Dominion was probably as great upon England as upon France, possibly greater than had it taken place in London. As a part of the Empire, we were visited and noticed by English visitors perhaps more carefully than we would have been at London. A new generation has arisen in England since Canada exhibited there in 1862, and England now is ripe for emigration upon an extensive scale.

## LESSONS.

There were some exhibits at Paris which had a special interest for Canada. One of the most interesting of these was that of the salt water aquarium on the Quai D'Orsay, devoted chiefly to the exemplification of oyster culture—for which France is famed.

The export of American oysters to Europe for six months in the year have become an important trade, and as time is an element, the fastest steamers are selected to carry them.

The Canadian oyster beds being nearly two days nearer than the American ones, and the quality of the oysters superior to the latter, they ought to find a market in Europe if they can be produced in sufficient quantities and be planted where they can be fished and shipped during the winter months. The Gulf oysters have hitherto been excluded from our own markets, except for a month or two in the autumn, by the closing of navigation and the exposure to frost by land carriage.

## OYSTER CULTURE.

The French mode of cultivation is explained by the exhibitors as follows:—

"On both banks of the Rivers Auray and Trinité are situated thousands, or rather millions, of collectors of spate, which, during the months of June and July, receive the living molecules deposited by the mother oyster.

"These collectors are composed of tiles pierced by two holes, through which a galvanized iron wire is passed to retain them, to the number of twelve, in a crossed position around a fixed stake, the entire arrangement being technically known by the name of a 'bouquet' or champignon (mushroom) collector.

"The tiles used in the construction of these collectors are prepared by being immersed in lime water and then dried in the sun. The collectors are then planted in the oyster parks at low tide.

"In the separation of the young oysters from the tiles, which takes place in the month of March, two methods are employed. They are either removed with a knife and deposited in cases of galvanized wire netting, to protect them from the depredations of their enemies, such as crabs, shrimps, &c., or the tiles are so broken that each young oyster remains attached to a portion which affords it protection.

"Thus treated it can be thrown back in the park without danger. Small hurdles, constructed of from four to five scantlings and plastered with lime, are also used as collectors. These are placed in position, one over the other, while the parks are uncovered during low water of spring tides.

"Each year considerable numbers of tiles and hurdles are placed in the rivers, and the young oysters are gathered by hundreds of millions."

## BEET SUGAR.

The display of beet root sugar at Paris was one of the most suggestive in the Champ de Mars. France possesses 500 manufactories, producing 437,800 tons of

sugar valued at $65,670,000. This is the result of a Napoleonic policy adopted when the blockade of her ports cut off the supplies of cane sugar. Now, the beet sugar undersells cane sugar in the English market.

Russia has imitated France's example and is now nearly, if not quite, independent of the cane; and, as a question of climate, what Russia has done Canada can undoubtedly do. Our beets, in saccharine qualities, are believed to be superior to those of France; and root cultivation is more beneficial to the country in every respect than grain crops.

The chief difficulty is that the capital required for the manufacturing "plant" is so much greater than that required to produce the vegetable one, or raw material—that the first cannot be expected without the guarantee of a supply of the second, and if this cannot be secured in the proper localities, upon some reliable contract system, the companies must become growers as well as manufacturers of the beet.

## PAPER PULP.

Belgium made a remarkable display of paper pulp or "patè," shewing also the different woods and grasses which furnish the raw material: amongst these, poplar and other woods abundant in Canada, rank very high. The exports of paper from the United States within the last ten years has grown from nothing to over a million of dollars annually. In 1873 the imports of paper into the United States were $1,326,160, and their exports, $652,332; and in 1878 the imports were $135,487, and the exports, $1,108,318. With our water power and raw material, Canadian paper should become an article of export.

## FRUIT.

The exhibition of fruit at Paris proved that in almost every kind which our climate produces, Canada would have been a successful competitor. This has become an important article of export from America to Europe; almost every steamer from New York to Liverpool or London takes from 500 to 1,000 barrels of apples during the autumn and winter months. In one month 90,000 barrels of apples have been landed at Liverpool. In 1861 the exports of fruits from the United States was valued at $269,000; in 1871, $509,000, and in 1877, $2,937,025; the increase in five years exceeded 500 per cent. It might be necessary for us to store our apple crop at Halifax or some other winter port before navigation closes, or before severe frost, in order to ship throughout the winter, unless frost-proof cars can be afforded which will transport them without freezing or over-heating.

## WOOD.

The exhibition of the French administration of the forests, in a special wooden building of great beauty, in the Trocadèro Park, contained specimens of all the small manufactures of wood, or of those in which wood formed a part, as wooden shoes, handles for iron instruments, brush handles, etc. France would afford a market not only for our lumber, but for manufactures of wood if the patterns suited to the wants of the people were obtained and copied; provided always, that reciprocal trade is established and return cargoes received.

## PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The estimated production of phosphate of lime in France, in 1877, was about 120,000 tons of a quality ranging between 20 and 40 per cent. of phosphoric acid. As she is a large importer, a direct trade would give the highest value to the superior Canadian phosphate, which now reaches France only through Great Britain.

## AWARDS.

The number of awards made to Canada was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1.) Diplomes d'honneur | 2 |
| (2.) Gold Medals | 23 |
| (3.) Silver Medals | 46 |
| (4.) Bronze Medals | 92 |
| (5.) Honorable Mentions | 100 |
| | 263 |

The awards are classed from highest to lowest, as "Grand Medals" and "Gold," "Silver" and "Bronze Medals," and "Honorable Mentions." Medals were only granted to individuals or private companies or manufacturing firms. Governments, public companies, societies and institutions received only diplomas equivalent to the medals, on which diplomas the medals were embossed, and gilt, silvered or bronzed, according to their value. A similar diploma accompanied each medal. Individuals, representing institutions, received only the diploma without the medal. Where several awards were made to the same exhibitor only one medal, the highest, was granted, with diplomas for the others.

Canada received two diplomas of the highest class, called "Diplômes d'honneur," equivalent to a "Grand Medal." These were granted to the Geological Survey and to the Minister of Public Works. She also received 23 gold medals and diplomas, 46 of silver, 92 of bronze, and 100 honorable mentions, in all 263 awards. The French authorities in transmitting the awards do not state the specific exhibits for which they were granted, and the diplomas state nothing upon their face except the class in which the award is made. As there are several exhibits in the same class made by the exhibitor, there is no means of telling whether the award is for one or all. For this reason I am unable to fill in fully or correctly the column for "Exhibits."

The classification was so generalized that in some cases several juries passed upon the same articles, giving different awards.

Our awards at Paris were more numerous in proportion to the number of exhibitors than at Philadelphia, as at Paris there were 263 awards to 534 exhibitors, and at Philadelphia there were 436 "Centennial Medals" to over 2,000 exhibitors. Over 100 of the exhibitors who took medals at Philadelphia in the same classes in which we exhibited in Paris did not send to the latter city; on the other hand we had over 100 exhibtors at Paris who were not represented at the Centennial.

As usual in all these cases there was some injustice done. Some of our best exhibits received little notice by the jurors This was owing to the different views taken by the juries; some awarding only to the best, others to the good in all classes and countries. Some juries gave, therefore, gold and silver medals where others would only have given bronze and honorable mentions.

The awards and number of exhibitors by Provinces were as follows:—

| —— | Exhibitors | Grand Medal. | Gold. | Silver. | Bronze. | Honorable Mention. | Total Awards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion | 1 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Ontario | 328 | | 12 | 21 | 47 | 58 | 138 |
| Quebec | 107 | | 6 | 20 | 36 | 26 | 88 |
| Nova Scotia | 32 | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 20 |
| New Brunswick | 8 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 25 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| British Columbia | 29 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 4 | | | | | | |
| | 534 | 2 | 24 | 46 | 92 | 100 | 264 |

NOTE.—One of the gold medals was granted to the collective educational exhibit of Ontario and Quebec, and has been added to both, making the totals for these Provinces one more than received by both.

A detailed statement of awards will be found annexed to this report.

Out of our total of 534 exhibitors, nearly one-third or about 171 were exhibitors of grain samples. These exhibits were treated as a collective one, for which the gold medal was awarded to the Department of Agriculture. It has been determined to grant a certificate from the Canadian Commission to the contributors to this collective exhibit stating this fact.

Deducting these 171 exhibitors and the Dominion awards, the remaining 361 exhibitors received 255 awards. Of these grain sample exhibitors, 123 were from Ontario, five from Nova Scotia, twelve from Prince Edward Island, four from Manitoba, and twenty-seven from British Columbia. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Quebec, contributed a collection of fifty-six samples from that Province: Mr. Selwyn also contributed a collection of samples of British Columbian grain. Excluding these 171 exhibitors, to whom, collectively, one award was made, the proportion of awards to exhibitors would be as follows:—

| | No. of Exhibitors. | No. of Awards. | Percentage Awards. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | per ct. |
| Ontario | 205 | 138 | 67 |
| Quebec | 107 | 88 | 82 |
| Nova Scotia | 27 | 20 | 74 |
| New Brunswick | 8 | 6 | 75 |
| Prince Edward Island | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| British Columbia | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Manitoba | | | |

This explains why Manitoba does not show any awards as a Province. Her exhibits were samples merged in collective ones, or were exhibited through the Dominion Departments.

I have to acknowledge the support and assistance rendered to me by the Hon. A. Mackenzie, Premier, the Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, Chairman, and my fellow Commissioners Sir John Rose, Mr. Gordon Brown, Mr. Drolet and Mr. Duffus, as well as to Mr. Selwyn, who not only ably represented the Department over which he presided, but gave his assistance freely as well in preparation for as during the exhibition, and generally in all matters connected with it.

In explanation of the length and detail of this report, I would say that I have felt so strongly the absence of similar reports of previous exhibitions, that I have considered it imperative upon me to put upon record the various points which will have to be considered when in the future the country is called upon and decides to embark in another International Exhibition.

THOMAS C. KEEFER,

*Executive Commissioner, Canadian Commission, Paris Exhibition* 1878

Ottawa, 30th April, 1879.

# APPENDIX.

## DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

COMMISSION CANADIENNE,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.
93 RUE DE MORNY,
PARIS le 7 décembre.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—Comme un souvenir de la gracieuse réception que vous et vos honorables collègues ont bien voulu accorder à la Puissance du Canada, lors de sa première représentation dans une Exposition Internationale en Europe, je viens, au nom de mon gouvernement vous prier de nous faire l'honneur d'accepter le trophée actuellement placé sous le dôme nord-ouest.

Ce trophée est un specimen du bois et de la manœuvre de notre pays.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec le plus profond respect,
monsieur le ministre,
Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,
LE COMMISSAIRE-GÉNÉRAL.
THOS. C. KEEFER.

A l'honorable le ministre
de l'Agriculture et du Commerce.

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MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU COMMERCE, CABINET DU MINISTRE.
PARIS, le 9 décembre 1878.

MONSIEUR LE COMMISSAIRE-GÉNÉRAL,—J'accepte avec beaucoup de reconnaissance au nom du gouvernement français le magnifique trophée que le gouvernement du Canada avait fait élever dans le milieu du dome nord-ouest du Palais du Champ de Mars,—trophée que vous voulez bien m'offrir au nom de ce gouvernement. Je l'accepte comme un des plus beaux ornements de notre futur musée industriel,—je l'accepte comme un nouveau témoignage des sentiments de vive et cordiale sympathie qui existent entre la France et le Canada. Je l'accepte, enfin, comme un moyen de conserver ici une trace durable et un brillant specimen de votre belle exposition.

Veuillez monsieur le Commissaire-Général, être l'interprète de nos remercîments auprès du gouvernement que vous avez si dignement représenté parmi nous, et agréer l'expression de mes sentiments de haute considération.

Le ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce,
TEISSERENC DE BORT.

MONSIEUR KEEFER,
Commissaire-Général du gouvernement
du Canada à l'Exposition Universelle de 1878.

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MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS,
DIRECTION DU CABINET ET DU PERSONNEL.
DIVISION DU PERSONNEL, 2D BUREAU,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

VERSAILLES, le 1er novembre 1878.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire et par laquelle vous m'annoncez que vous avez été autorisé à disposer en faveur de mon département de deux modèles et de deux plans de canaux de Welland et de Lachine (Canada.)

Je m'empresse de vous faire connaître, monsieur, que j'accepte pour l'école des Ponts et Chaussées cette offre bienveillante et je vous prie de vouloir bien être auprès de votre gouvernement l'interprète de mes sentiments de vive reconnaissance.

M. le Directeur de l'école des Ponts et Chaussées est invité à s'entendre avec vous au sujet des mesures à prendre pour le transport de ces modèles.

Recevez, monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération.

LE MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

Monsieur KEEFER,
Commissaire-Général de l'exposition canadienne.

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MUSÉE D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE.

PARIS, le 23 janvier 1879.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser mes remerciements pour le don que vous avez bien voulu faire au Musée d'Histoire Naturelle d'une tranche de la grande rondelle d'Abies Douglasii, qui a été une des curiosités de l'exposition, et d'une belle collection de bois du Canada en grands échantillons.

Agréez, monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments de considération très distinguée.

LE DIRECTEUR DU MUSEE.

A Monsieur T. C. KEEFER,
Commissaire exécutif du Canada à l'Exposition Universelle.

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MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU COMMERCE, CABINET DU MINISTRE.

le 31 décembre 1878.

MONSIEUR,—Sir Philip Owen m'a communiqué l'offre que vous vouliez bien faire à notre futur musée technique de pyramides de houille et de minerai de la section canadienne.

J'accepte ce nouveau souvenir de grand cœur, et vos pyramides occuperont une place très utile dans le musée.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur, avec mes remerciements, mes salutations les plus distinguées.

TEISSERENC DE BORT.

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FOREST SCHOOL AT NANCY.

PARIS, 40 AVENUE SUFFREN,
20th August, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to forward you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from Colonel Pearson, who is entrusted with the students of the Indian Civil Service who are being educated at the School of Forestry at Nancy, through the courtesy of the French Government.

You may be already aware that the Indian Government, with a view of showing their appreciation of this courtesy, have presented the complete and valuable collection of Indian woods which are being exhibited at the Exhibition. I may add that I think that it cannot but be of advantage to your country that specimens of the woods exhibited in your section should be deposited in the only museum in France in which woods are shown. I shall be happy to forward to Colonel Pearson any reply you may be pleased to make.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

T. C. KEEFER, Esq., C.E.,
Commissioner, Canadian Section,
Paris Exhibition, 1878.

P. CUNLIFFE OWEN,
*Secretary Royal British Commission,*
*Paris Exhibition*, 1878.

NANCY, 14th August, 1878.

SIR,—You are aware that the Indian Government have presented the magnificent collection of Indian forest produce now in the Exhibition, to the Forest School at Nancy, in testimony of the obligations that they owe to the school for the great care with which our English pupils are educated there for the Indian Forest Service.

I have reason to know that it would be exceedingly grateful to the school authorities if this gift could be supplemented by any other *classified* collection from the various British Colonies now in the Exhibition, many of which at its close are at the disposal of the Commissioners.

I may mention specially those of the Abbé Provencher from Canada, the Trinidad collection by Dr. Preston, the Queensland collection and others known to Professor Simmonds. I would, therefore, solicit the favor of your bringing the question before the Royal Commissioner that, if possible, any of these collections that are available may be made over at the close of the Exhibition to the museum of the French Forest School; you, Sir, I think, yourself are aware how much the British Government owes to this school, which gives us on an average five excellently trained foresters per annum at an almost nominal cost to the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE PEARSON, *Colonel.*

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MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU COMMERCE.
ADMINISTRATION DES FORÊTS,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

PARIS, le décembre 1878.

MONSIEUR,—Vous avez bien voulu sur ma demande offrir à l'administration des forêts, pour ses écoles de Nancy et des Barres un choix des produits, objets et collections qui ont figuré dans la section du Canada à l'exposition universelle de 1878, classe 4e.

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception des objets désignés au bordereau ci-joint et de vous exprimer de la part de M. le sous-secrétaire, qui m'en a spécialement chargé, ses plus vifs remerciements.

Je suis personnellement très heureux, monsieur, de l'occasion qui m'est ainsi donnée de vous renouveler l'assurance de l'agréable souvenir que je conserverai de nos relations pendant l'exposition, et du plaisir que j'aurai à les entretenir.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

LE CONSERVATEUR DES FORÊTS,
*Chargé de l'exposition forestière.*

A Monsieur KEEFER,
Commissaire Exécutif du Canada.
92 Rue de Morny, Paris.

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BORDEREAU

Des produits, objets et collections offerts à l'administrations des Forêts de France,

1o. Une rondelle d'abies Douglasii et un moreeau du madrier correspondant. 2o. Une rondelle de cedre blanc. 3o. Sieze échantillons de madriers de diverses essences forestières.

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## Manchester Museum.

Bishop's House,
Salford, Manchester, 11th Nov., 1878.

Sir,—The formation of a colonial museum in Manchester commends itself to the officials of the various colonies with whom I have had the honour to communicate, and I doubt not but it will directly tend to promote an interest in the colonies and emigration to them among the mass of population of which Manchester is the centre.

The large building known as the Manchester Aquarium is to be devoted to the purposes of such a museum in connection with an educational institution specially devoted to a higher commercial and somewhat technical education known as St. Bedés, Manchester College.

I should be glad of any specimens that you may be able to offer as illustrative of the life and resources of the Dominion of Canada, and especially I might mention metallurgy, woods, animals, birds, game and fish, textiles and dyes, cereals, models of ships, vegetables and fruit, educational models, maps and zoological specimens.

I need not say that this museum will be open under proper conditions to the public, and that it will be a special satisfaction to us to be able to give a full and satisfactory account to our enterprising youth of the attractions and resources of Canada as a field for emigration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HERBERT, *Bishop of Salford.*

P.S.—If you are able to aid in the formation of such a museum representing Canada, I would ask that the specimens be directed to the Curator of the Colonial Museum, St. Bedés Manchester College, Alexandra Park, Manchester.

To Thos. C. Keefer, Esq.,
Chief Executive Commissioner of Canada.

[A collection was presented in response to above, T.C.K.]

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## CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

(Correspondence of the Vienna Press, Paris, 12th July, 1878.)

*The State of the Machine Industry in Austria.*

Although the state of trade shows many signs of improvement in general, the machine industry participates to but a very limited extent. The agricultural machine trade alone can boast of lively demand and this is owing to the good harvest.

But the Paris Exhibition has proved that we have to make rapid improvements in order to keep up with other countries.

England and America, and of the latter, Canada, *and particularly Ontario*, have in this respect made wonderful improvements in the construction of agricultural machines.

Canada, hitherto only known by name, has an exhibition of agricultural machines which not only places it on a level with other civilized nations as an industrial country, but gives a clear proof that Canada may in many respects, be taken as a model.

Her agricultural machines surpass in simplicity and practical construction, as well as cheapness, all that has hitherto been produced, and Canada has, in consequence thereof, perhaps done more business in this branch of industry than all other countries who had larger exhibitions of agricultural machines exposed.

### Distribution of Handbook.

Besides distributing numerous copies to the different Foreign Commissions at the Exhibition and to the representatives of the Foreign Press, the following were distributed in French at Paris :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chamber of Deputies | 500 |
| Senate | 800 |
| Press | 300 |
| Society of Civil Engineers | 90 |
| Ponts et Chaussées | 10 |
| Hôtel-de-Ville | 10 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 10 |

And in London (in English) :—

| | |
|---|---|
| House of Lords | 490 |
| House of Commons | 642 |
| London and Provincial Newspapers | 350 |
| Clubs and Reading Rooms | 80 |
| Miscellaneous—Clergy, &c | 100 |

## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Copy *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 6th December*, 1877.

On a memorandum, dated 4th December, 1877, from the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, representing that it is necessary to finally organize a Commission for the management of the Canadian section of the Paris Exhibition, he, therefore, recommends :

That a Commission be appointed composed of the Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, Minister of Agriculture ; Sir John Rose, of London ; J. Gordon Brown, Esquire, of Toronto; Gustave Drolet, Esquire, of Montreal, and Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, C.E., of Ottawa;

That Joseph Perrault, Esquire, and Dr. S. P. May be appointed Secretaries to the Commission ;

That the four first-named Commissioners be honorary and advisory members of the Commission, without salary, their personal expenses, however, incurred in the work of the Commission to be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for the said Exhibition. That Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, C.E., be the executive member of the Commission, and receive a salary of $500 a month in addition to his personal expenses ;

That the two Secretaries of the Commission be allowed each a salary of $225 a month in addition to their personal expenses ;

That Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, and Messrs. Perrault and May, who have previously acted in their respective capacities of Commissioner and Secretaries under the direction of a sub-Committee of the Privy Council, presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, be made the same allowances as heretofore stated, for the time they have been so employed, and that their previous employment as such be now confirmed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.
W. A. HIMSWORTH, *Clerk Ex. Co.*

THE TROPHY.

The following cablegram was published in the Canadian newspapers.

LONDON, 17th June, 1878.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales desires me especially to cable his gratification with the Dominion Trophy, and to state that it reflects great credit on Canada and all concerned in its construction and arrangements. He went to the top and inspected it minutely with great interest.

JOHN ROSE.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE, Ottawa, Canada.

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RECOGNITION OF COLONIAL EFFORTS.

*From the London Gazette.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, October 29th, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered to the Colonies, as Colonial Commissioners and otherwise in connection with the representation of British Colonial products at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Order:—

Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada and member of the Finance Committee.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order:—

Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esquire, C.B., Secretary to the British Commissioners.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order:—

Charles Alphonse Panteleon Pelletier, Esquire, President of the Executive Committee for the Dominion of Canada, and late Minister of Agriculture and Statistics and Commissioner of Patents for the Dominion.

Edward Combes, Esq., Executive Commissioner for the Colony of New South Wales.

James Joseph Casey, Esq., President of the Victoria Commission, Executive Commissioner at Paris for the Colony of Victoria.

Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Esq., C.E., Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

Joseph Boothby, Esq., permanent Under-Secretary, South Australia, Executive Commissioner for the Colony of South Australia.

John Spencer Bridges Todd, Esq., Executive Commissioner for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Arthur Hodgson, Esq., Executive Commissioner for the Colony of Queensland.

George Collins Levey, Esq., Secretary to the Victoria Commission and Acting Commissioner in charge of Victoria Exhibits.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES ON CANADA.

*Extract from Letter of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 9th December,* 1878.

"The arrangements of the Dominion of Canada, which included all Her Majesty's possessions on the American Continent, were carried out by Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., C.E., on a scale far surpassing any previous representation of British America.

"The cases and fittings of native woods were most effective and striking, as were the enormous sections of Douglas pines sent from British Columbia. The woods and minerals, the products of the fisheries, agriculture, and of manufacturing industry so successfully arranged by Mr. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, were of a very important character, and received high awards from the Juries. The Educational Department, under the skilful superintendence of Dr. May and M. U. E. Archambault, was particularly well represented, and gained two diplomas of honor and six gold medals, and the Ministers of Public Works and of Agriculture were also honoured with diplomas and gold medals."

## CANADIAN COMMISSION, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Advertising | | 1,288 26 |
| Miscellaneous printing | | 367 53 |
| Stationery | | 530 38 |
| Trophy construction, excluding freight | | 14,468 51 |
| Show cases, cost in Canada | 7,233 63 | |
| Show cases, hire of plate glass | 2,228 42 | |
| | | 9,462 05 |
| Dominion map | | 4,602 64 |
| Canal maps | | 4,475 43 |
| Geological section of Exhibition | | 4,294 51 |
| Disbursements for Government collection | | 1,963 94 |
| Paid Royal Commission for space | | 2,687 79 |
| Cost of labor in Paris for installation of section, completion of cases, fitting up of annexe | 8,190 51 | |
| Disbursements in Paris for flags, shields, painting, varnishing, decorations, linings, &c | 5,075 92 | |
| | | 13,248 43 |
| Freights, steamer "Newfield" | 13,551 79 | |
| do New York to Havre | 3,232 85 | |
| do Havre to Paris | 446 85 | |
| do Rouen to Paris | 972 38 | |
| do Grand Trunk Railway | 1,493 03 | |
| do Great Western Railway | 264 64 | |
| Steamboat, express, unloading in Paris, carting, &c | 1,209 28 | |
| | | 21,170 82 |
| Printing 10,000 copies Hand-Book and Catalogue | 1,374 85 | |
| Lithograph plans for do | 1,575 57 | |
| | | 2,950 42 |
| Claims | | 1,200 82 |
| Postage and telegrams | | 509 29 |
| Office petty expenses | | 491 19 |
| Salaries and expenses of Commission in Canada and France :— | | |
| Executive Commissioner | 12,275 24 | |
| Honorary Commissioners | 2,091 81 | |
| Secretaries | 15,726 60 | |
| | | 30,093 65 |
| Total | | 113,905 36 |

# CANADIAN COMMISSION.—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

## List of Awards.

REFERENCES:

D.H.—*Diploma of Honor, equivalent to "Grand Medal."*
D. & G.M., S.M., B.M.—*Diploma and Gold, Silver or Bronze Medals.*
D.G., D.S., D.B.—*Diploma of the value of Gold, Silver or Bronze Medals.*
H.M.—*Honorable Mention.*

### Class 6.—EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, PRIMARY INSTRUCTION, INSTRUCTION OF ADULTS.

| Exhibitor. | Address. | Province. | Exhibit. | Award. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian School Apparatus Co.... | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | Publication, &c..... | D. & G.M. |
| Christian Bros. School ..... | Quebec..... | Quebec..... | ..... | D. (G.) |
| Chanteloup, E..... | Montreal ..... | do ..... | School desks ..... | D. & B.M. |
| Carter, J. B..... | Toronto ..... | Ontario..... | Blackboard, &c. ..... | H.M. |
| Copp, Clark & Co ..... | do ..... | do ..... | School books ..... | do |
| Chauveau, Hon. Mr..... | Quebec..... | Quebec..... | Collaborateur..... | D. (G.) |
| Deaf and Dumb Institute (Males). | Montreal ..... | do ..... | ..... | D. (B.) |
| do do (Females) | do ..... | do ..... | ..... | do |
| Educational Departm't of Ontario | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | ..... | D. (G.) |
| do do Quebec. | Quebec..... | Quebec..... | ..... | do |
| Hodgins, Dr. (Collaborateur)..... | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | Collaborateur..... | do |
| Institute for Blind..... | Montreal ..... | Quebec..... | ..... | D. (B.) |
| Langelier, L. ..... | Quebec..... | do ..... | Reading apparatus ..... | D. & S.M. |
| Miller, A., & Co..... | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | Text books, &c. ..... | H.M. |
| Montpetit, M..... | Quebec..... | Quebec..... | Books ..... | D. & S.M. |
| Novelty Works (James Smart). ... | Brockville ... | Ontario..... | School desks..... | H.M. |
| School of Art and Design..... | Montreal ..... | Quebec..... | ..... | D. (B.) |
| Rolland & Son..... | do ..... | do ..... | Collection of school books.... | H.M. |

### Class 7.—ORGANIZATION AND APPLIANCES FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baillargé, C..... | Quebec..... | Quebec..... | Stereometrical instruments... | H.M. |
| Education, Department of, Ont... | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | ..... | D. (G.) |
| do do Que... | Quebec..... | Quebec..... | ..... | D. (S.) |
| do do do .. | do ..... | do ..... | ..... | D. (G.) |
| May, Dr. S. P..... | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | Zoological specimens ..... | D. (B.) |
| Polytechnic School..... | Montreal ..... | Quebec..... | ..... | D. & S.M. |

### Class 8.—ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND APPLIANCES FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government of Ontario for University ..... | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | ..... | D. (S.) |
| Government of Quebec do .. | Quebec..... | Quebec..... | ..... | do |
| Macoun, Prof. ..... | Belleville..... | Ontario..... | Flora Canadensis..... | D. & S.M. |
| McGill University College. ..... | Montreal ..... | Quebec..... | ..... | D. (S.) |
| Hon. E. S. Wood, Minister of Agriculture..... | Toronto..... | Ontario..... | Reports ..... | do |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Continued.*

CLASS 9.—PRINTING BOOKS.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copp, Clark & Co. | Toronto | Ontario | Books on general literature | H.M. |
| Collective Exhibit | Canada | Quebec | (Provincial) | D. (G.) |
| "Globe" Printing Co. | Toronto | Ontario | Letter-press printing | H.M. |
| Hunter, Rose & Co. | do | do | Collection of books | D. & B.M. |
| Miller, Adam & Co. | do | do | Canadian School Junior | H.M. |
| Mowat, Hon. Oliver | do | do | Revised Statutes of Ontario | do |
| Minister of Education, Hon. A. Crooks | do | do | Collection of works | D. (S.) |
| Perrault & Co. | Montreal | Quebec | Fancy and commercial printing | H.M. |
| Rolph, Smith & Co. | Toronto | Ontario | Specimens of engraving | D. & B.M. |
| Warwick, W. | do | do | Books on general literature | H.M. |

CLASS 10.—STATIONERY, BOOK-BINDING, PAINTING AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co. | Ottawa | Ontario | Collection of pencils | D. & G.M. |
| Dominion Leather-Board Co | Montreal | Quebec | Samples of leather-board | H.M. |
| Hunter, Rose & Co. | Toronto | Ontario | Book-binding | do |
| La France | Quebec | Quebec | do | D. & B.M. |
| Rolland & Sons | Montreal | do | Commercial blank books | H.M. |
| Taylor Bros. | Toronto | Ontario | Specimens of printing, &c. | do |

CLASS 11.—GENERAL APPLICATION OF THE ARTS OF DRAWING AND MODELLING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Council of Arts and Manufactures | Montreal | Quebec | Drawing and designs | H.M. |

CLASS 12.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOFS AND APPARATUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henderson, A. | Montreal | Quebec | Photographs | D. & S.M. |
| Hunter & Co | Toronto | Ontario | do | D. & B.M. |
| Livernois, J. E. | Quebec | Quebec | do | H.M. |
| McLaughlin, S | Ottawa | Ontario | do | D. & B.M. |
| Notman & Sandham | Montreal | Quebec | do | D. & S.M. |
| Notman & Fraser | Toronto | Ontario | do | H.M. |
| Poole, E. | St. Cathar'ns | do | do | do |

CLASS 13.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion Organ Co. | Bowmanv'le | Ontario | Cabinet combination organs | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 14.—MEDICINE, HYGIENE AND PUBLIC RELIEF.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector of Asylums for Ontario | Toronto | Ontario | Photos of Asylums | H.M. |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Continued.*

CLASS 15.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hearn & Harrison | Montreal | Quebec | Optical instruments, &c | D. & B.M. |
| Potter, C | Toronto | Ontario | Surveying do | H. M. |

CLASS 16.—MAPS, GEOGRAPHICAL AND COSMOGRAPHICAL APPARATUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copp, Clark & Co | Toronto | Ontario | Geographical maps | D. & B.M. |
| Educational Dept. of Ontario | do | do | Cosmographical maps | D. (S.) |
| Geological Survey of Canada | Montreal | Quebec | Geological maps and illustrations | D. of H. |
| Genest, Pierre | Quebec | do | Map of Nouvelle France | D. & B.M. |
| Hind, Prof. H. Y | Windsor | Nova Scotia. | Dominion of Canada fish maps | D. & G.M. |
| Harbor Commissioners | Montreal | Quebec | Plan of St. Lawrence River | D. (B.) |
| Minister of Interior | Ottawa | Ontario | Map of Canada, showing forests, &c., and great map of the Dominion. | D. (G.) |
| Rolland & Sons | Montreal | Quebec | French maps of Canada | H.M. |
| Sicotte, L. W | do | do | Cadastral plans | do |
| Taché, Eugene E | Quebec | do | Map of Province of Quebec | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 17.—ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CHEAP AND COSTLY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Commission | | | Chairs | H.M. |
| Lee, William | Toronto | Ontario | Hand-made inlaid centre table | do |
| Lemieux, Edward | Ottawa | do | Inlaid chequer table | do |
| Moorehead G. Manufacturing Co. | London | do | Furniture | D. & B.M. |
| White, I | Woodstock | do | Mosaic centre table | do |

CLASS 18.—UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS' WORK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cobban, G., & Co | Toronto | Ontario | Picture frame moulding | H.M. |
| Ewing & Co | do | do | do do | do |
| Haycock, E | Ottawa | do | Wrought iron mirror frame | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 20.—POTTERY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schuler, Henry | Paris | Ontario | Collection of stone ware | H.M. |

CLASS 22.—PAPER-HANGINGS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staunton, M., & Co | Toronto | Ontario | Sample paper hanging | H.M. |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Continued.*

CLASS 27.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR HEATING AND LIGHTING.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chanteloup, E | Montreal | Quebec | Lamps | D. & B.M. |
| Chown & Cunningham | Kingston | Ontario | Cooking stoves | H.M. |
| Gurney & Co | Hamilton | do | Parlour stoves | D. & B.M. |
| Prouse Brothers | Montreal | Quebec | Hall stoves | H.M. |
| Stewart, James, & Co | Hamilton | Ontario | Base burning stoves | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 29.—LEATHER-WORK, FANCY ARTICLES AND BASKET-WORK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Brothers | Toronto | Ontario | Diaries, wallets, calendars | H.M. |
| Bœckh, Charles | do | do | Paint and varnish brushes | do |
| Nelson, H. A., & Sons | Montreal | Quebec | Corn brooms, hearth, &c | do |

CLASS 30.—COTTON THREADS AND FABRICS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Cotton Manufg. Co | Cornwall | Ontario | Assortment of cottons, &c | D. & B.M. |
| Dundas do | Hamilton | do | Cotton goods | D. & S.M. |
| Hudon Cotton Co | Montreal | Quebec | do | H.M. |

CLASS 33.—WOOLLEN YARN AND FABRICS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gault Brothers | Montreal | Quebec | Assortment of tweeds | D. & S.M. |
| Mills & Hutchison | do | do | Tweeds and flannels | do |
| Oxford Manufacturing Co | Oxford | Nova Scotia | Tweeds, frieze and blankets | H.M. |
| Paton do | Sherbrooke | Quebec | Assortment of tweeds | D & S.M. |
| Rosamond Woollen Co | Almonte | Ontario | Tweeds and doeskins | D. & B.M. |
| Willett, S. T | Chambly | Quebec | Fancy flannels | do |

CLASS 36.—LACE, NET, EMBROIDERY AND TRIMMINGS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russell, Miss Belle | Ottawa | Ontario | Point lace banner fire screen | H.M. |
| Strickland, Miss | do | do | Crotchet work, laces, &c | do |

CLASS 37.—HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES OF CLOTHING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCrae & Co | Guelph | Ontario | Woollen vest, shirts, drawers, &c | D. & B.M. |
| Gault Brothers | Montreal | Quebec | Plain and colored hosiery | D. (B.) |
| Morgan Brothers | do | do | Gloves | D. & B.M. |
| Strathroy Knitting Co | Hamilton | Ontario | Ladies clouds and scarfs | D. & S.M. |
| Skelton, Tooke & Co | Montreal | Quebec | Shirts, collars, cuffs, &c | D. & B.M. |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards —*Continued.*

CLASS 38.—CLOTHING FOR BOTH SEXES.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin Felt Boot Co | Berlin | Ontario | Seamless felt boots, &c | H.M. |
| Cedras, Joseph | Montreal | Quebec | Ladies' riding silk hats | do |
| Coristine, J., & Co | do | do | Wool, hats, moccasins, &c | D. & B.M. |
| Denton, J. M | London | Ontario | Suit of clothes | do |
| Garret, John | Hamilton | do | Ladies', boys' and men's boots | H.M. |
| Lenoir Brothers | Montreal | Quebec | Boots and shoes | D. & B.M. |
| Mullarky & Co | do | do | Boots | H.M. |
| McKenzie, John | Summerside | P. E. Island. | Tweed clothing | do |
| Minister of Agriculture | Ottawa | Ontario | Indian clothing and equipments | D. (B.) |
| Shorey, H., & Co | Montreal | Quebec | Clothing | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 41.—TRAVELLING APPARATUS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrington & Son | Montreal | Quebec | Valises and Saratoga trunks. | D. & S.M. |
| Dessaulles | do | do | Tourist trunks | D. & B.M. |
| Kraft, E | do | do | Travelling trunks | H.M. |
| Malcolm, R | Toronto | Ontario | Rivet seal postal bags | D. & S.M. |

CLASS 42.—TOYS AND GAMES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peacock, W | Montreal | Quebec | Cricket bats | H.M. |

CLASS 43.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Manufacturing Co | | N. Brunsw'k | Gypsum | H.M. |
| Allen & Humphreys | Ottawa | Ontario | Crystals of apatite | D. & B.M. |
| Buckingham Mining Co | Montreal | Quebec | Blocks of apatite | H.M. |
| Burrell, Ellis | Belleville | Ontario | Assortment of axes | do |
| Dominion File Works | Montreal | Quebec | Assortment of files | D. & B.M. |
| Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co | Ottawa | Ontario | Specimens ore | D. & S.M. |
| Forsyth, R | Montreal | Quebec | Monuments of polished syenite | D. (B.) |
| Frontenac Lead Mining Co | Kingston | Ontario | Lead and galena | H.M. |
| Gilmour, G | Montreal | Quebec | Collection bits and augers | do |
| Goodfellow, J | Northesk | N. Brunsw'k | Building stone & grindstones. | do |
| Jones, D. F., & Co | Gananoque | Ontario | Scoops, spades, &c | do |
| Major, E. & Co. | Montreal | Quebec | Wire cloth | do |
| Miller & Henshaw, | Templeton | do | Blocks of apatite | do |
| McDougall & Co | Montreal | do | Bog iron ore, &c | D. & B.M. |
| Pictou Boat Association | N. Glasgow. | Nova Scotia | Blocks of coal | do |
| Selwyn, A. R. C | Montreal | Quebec | Stratigraphical coll. rocks | D. & S.M. |
| Star Manufacturing Co | Halifax | Nova Scotia. | Acme Club skates | H.M. |
| Steel Company of Canada | Londond'ry. | do | Iron ore, slag, pig and bar iron | D. & S.M. |
| Silver Islet Co | L. Superior. | Ontario | Silver nugget | D. & B.M. |
| Seaman & Co | Lower Cove | Nova Scotia. | Grindstones and whetstones | do |
| Waterman Brothers | London | Ontario | Crude and refined petroleum. | H.M. |
| Whiting Manufacturing Co | Oshawa | do | Scythes, forks, &c | D. & B.M. |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Continued.*

CLASS 44.—PRODUCTS OF THE CULTIVATION OF FORESTS, AND OF THE TRADES APPERTAINING THERETO.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bastien, Benoit | Montreal | Quebec | Canadian timber | D. & G.M. |
| Dobell, R. R., & Co | Quebec | do | White pine deals, &c | do |
| Government of Canada | Ottawa | Ontario | Timber and Trophy | D. (G.) |
| Goulette, O. V. | Gananoque | do | Tool handles, &c | D. & B.M. |
| McMurray & Fuller | Toronto | do | Brooms, whisks, &c | D. & S.M. |
| Oil Cabinet and Novelty Co | Montreal | Quebec | Step-ladders, tool handles, &c. | do |
| Provencher, l'Abbe L | Quebec | do | Specimens of wood | D. & B.M. |
| Sanson, J. G | Wotton | do | Staves, broom handles, &c | D. & S.M. |
| Withrow & Hillock | Toronto | Ontario | Doors, sashes, &c | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 45.—PRODUCTS OF HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING AND SPONTANEOUS PRODUCTS, MACHINES AND INSTRUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geological Commission | Ottawa | Ontario | Head of buffalo, food fishes | D. (G.) |
| Government of Canada | do | do | Buffalo and bear's head, &c. | do |
| Dr. S. P. May | Toronto | do | Stuffed mammals, birds, &c. | D. & G. M. |
| Harvey & Co | Hamilton | do | Canadian wools | D. & B. M. |

CLASS 46.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS NOT USED FOR FOOD

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lyman, Clare & Co | Montreal | Quebec | Linseed oil and cake | D. & B. M. |

CLASS 47.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hood, A. W., & Son | Montreal | Quebec | Toilet and laundry soap | H. M. |
| Lyman Brothers & Co | Toronto | Ontario | Chemicals and extracts | do |
| Morse, G. D., & Co | do | do | Laundry soap | D. & B. M. |
| Saunders, William | London | do | Pharmaceutical preparations | do |
| Waterman Bros | do | do | Products of petroleum | D. & G. M. |

CLASS 49.—LEATHER AND SKINS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gunn & Co | Kingston | Ontario | Spanish sole leather | D. & B. M. |
| Hallam, J | Toronto | do | Varieties of leather | do |
| Moxley & Ricker | Montreal | Quebec | do | D. & S. M. |
| Pelt James | Hamilton | Ontario | Sheep-skins, hearth rugs, &c. | H. M. |

CLASS 50.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE ART OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co | Ottawa | Ontario | Crucibles | H. M. |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Continued.*

CLASS 51.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE CULTIVATION OF FIELD AND FOREST.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abell, John | Woodbridge | Ontario | Matchless reaper | H. M. |
| Elliott, John | London | do | Single mower | D. & B. M. |
| Green Bros. & Co | Waterford | do | Single reaper | H. M. |
| Sawyer & Co | Hamilton | do | Ironclad mower | D. & B. M. |
| Vary, B. W | Strathroy | do | Iron plough | H. M. |
| Watson, John | Ayer. | do | Agricultural implements | D. & G. M. |
| Wilkinson, George | Aurora | do | Iron plough | H. M. |
| Whiting Manufacturing Co | Oshawa | do | Assortment of scythes, &c | D. & B. M. |

CLASS 52.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN AGRICULTURAL WORKS AND IN WORKS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barter, Benjamin | Toronto | Ontario | Machine for purifying wheat middlings | D. & S. M. |

CLASS 53.—APPARATUS USED IN CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY AND FARMING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co | Ottawa | Ontario | Lubricating stock | D. (S.) |
| Elliott, T. Scott | Guelph | do | Washing machine | D. & B. M. |
| Willett, G. B | Coaticook | Quebec | Clothes wringer and washing machine | H. M. |

CLASS 54.—MACHINES AND APPARATUS IN GENERAL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burrows, Stewart and Milne | Hamilton | Ontario | Scales | D. & B.M. |
| Canadian Rubber Co | Montreal | Quebec | Rubber, belting, hose, &c | H.M. |
| Kennedy, W. & Sons | Owen Sound | Ontario | Leffel water-wheel | D. & S.M. |
| Northey, T | Hamilton | do | Steam pumps | H.M. |

CLASS 56.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN SPINNING AND ROPEMAKING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Briggs, S. | Hamilton | Ontario | Ropes and cordage | H.M. |
| Dartmouth Rope Co. | Dartmouth | Nova Scotia | Cord belting | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 58.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR SEWING AND FOR MAKING UP CLOTHING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raymond, Charles | Guelph | Ontario | Sewing-machines | D. & B.M. |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Continued.*

CLASS 60.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN PAPERMAKING, DYEING AND PRINTING.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion Type Founding Co | Montreal | Quebec | Fount of Brevier type | H.M. |

CLASS 62.—CARRIAGE AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armstrong, J. B | Guelph | Ontario | Park phaeton, &c | H.M. |
| Begg, Alexander | Orillia | do | Family open phaeton | do |
| Dew, John, & Co | St. Cathar'ns | do | Wheels, hubs, spikes, &c | D. & B.M. |
| DeWolf, John M | Halifax | Nova Scotia | Pony phaeton, double waggon | do |
| Guelph Carriage Goods Co. | Guelph | Ontario | Carriage goods | H.M. |
| Gananoque Spring Co | Gananoque | do | Carriage springs | do |
| Lyons, Woods | Brantford | do | Piano box buggy | do |
| Plummer & Sons | London | do | Shafts, felloes, spokes | D. & B.M. |
| Ramsay, William | Orillia | do | Family sleigh | H.M. |
| Robinson, G. W. | Kingston | do | Trotting sulky and cutter | do |
| Semmens, John | Hamilton | do | Children's carriage | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 63.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kraft, Ernest | Hamilton | Ontario | Gold mounted harness | D. & B.M. |
| Lugsdin & Barnett | Toronto | do | Ladies' saddle, &c | do |
| Malcolm, R | do | do | Harness and saddles | D. (S.) |

CLASS 64.—RAILWAY APPARATUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chanteloups, E. | Montreal | Quebec. | Fittings for railway cars | D. (B.) |
| McDougall, John & Co | do | do | Car, engine and wheels | do |

CLASS 65.—TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS FOR PROCESSES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chanteloup, E | Montreal | Quebec | Instruments | D. (B.) |

CLASS 66.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS AND ARCHITECTURE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulmer & Shepperd | Montreal | Quebec | Building material | D. & B M |
| Department Public Works | Ottawa | Ontario | Models, canal locks | D.H. |
| Ewart, David | do | do | Collaborateur | D. & S.M. |
| Forsyth, R | Montreal | Quebec | Granite monument | do |
| Geological Survey of Canada | do | do | Marbles and building stone | D. (S.) |
| Harbor Commissioners | do | do | Plans | D. & B.M. |
| Heard, J., & Co. | Strathroy | Ontario. | Artificial sandstone | H.M. |
| Keefer, Samuel | Brockville | Ontario | Niagara Suspension Bridge | D. & G.M. |
| Railway Commissioners | Quebec | Quebec | Bridge photographs | D. (S.) |
| Somerville, T. | Arnprior | Ontario | Marble monument | D. & S.M |
| Ives, H. R | Montreal | Quebec | Iron gates | D. & B.M. |
| New Rockland Slate Co | do | do | Slate | do |

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Continued*.

CLASS 67.—NAVIGATION AND LIFE SAVING.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. | Quebec.. | Quebec | Models of sloops, clippers, &c. | D. (B.) |
| English, William. | Peterboro'... | Ontario | Hunting canoe | D. & B.M. |
| Power, William & Co. | Kingston | do | Models of ships, schooners, &c. | H.M. |
| Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. | Montreal | Quebec | do steamboats | D. (B.) |

CLASS 68.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perrault, J | Montreal | Quebec | Military spade | H.M. |

CLASS 69.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brodie & Harvey | Montreal | Quebec | Samples of flour and wheat | D. & B.M. |
| Catelli Brothers | do | do | do macaroni | H.M. |
| Howland, W. P. & Co. | Toronto | Ontario | Snowdrop's Patent Process Flour | D. & G.M. |
| Muirhead & Gray | London | do | Oatmeal and split peas | H.M. |
| Phillips, Geo. | do | do | Forest City flour | do |
| Rennie, Wm | Toronto | do | Field and garden seeds | D. & S.M. |
| Sentiner, John | Earl River | P. E. Island. | Pearl barley | H.M. |

CLASS 71.—FATTY SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Cheese Agency. | Belleville | Ontario | Cheese | D. & B.M. |

CLASSES 72 AND 73.—MEAT AND FISH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews & Co | Halifax | Nova Scotia. | Canned lobster | H.M. |
| Argyle Packing Co. | | do | do do | D. & S.M. |
| Bain, James D | Restigouche. | N. Brunsw'k | do salmon, &c. | H.M. |
| Barber, J. | Halifax | Nova Scotia. | do lobster | D. & S.M. |
| Christian, N. O. | do | do | do do | H.M. |
| Forrest & Co. | do | do | do do | D. & S.M. |
| Holbrook & Co. | N. Westrn'str | B Columbia | do salmon | H.M. |
| Johnston A. L. | Sherbrooke. | Quebec | Fluid beef, &c | do |
| Lockport Packing Co. | Halifax | Nova Scotia. | Canned lobster | D. & B.M. |
| Minister of Agriculture | Ottawa | Ontaria. | Fish exhibit | D. (G.) |
| Noble, B. | Richibucto | N. Brunsw'k | Canned lobster and mackerel | D. & B.M. |
| Ogden, Alfred | Cape Canso. | Nova Scotia. | do do | do |
| Postlethwaite, Ridsdaile & Co. | Toronto | Ontario. | do vegetables, sauces, &c. | do |
| Rennie, W. | do | do | Seeds | D. (B.) |
| Stayner, Chas. A. | Halifax | Nova Scotia. | Canned lobster | H.M. |
| Shand, J. M. | Barrington | do | do do | do |
| O'Mara, — | London | Ontario. | | do |
| Shuff & Co. | Halifax | Nova Scotia. | Canned lobster | do |
| Betcher, J. W. | do | do | Eggs | do |

* Intended for "Chebucto Packing Co.'

CANADIAN COMMISSION.—Paris Exhibition, 1878.—List of Awards—*Concluded.*

CLASS 74.—CONDIMENTS AND STIMULANTS, SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY.

| EXHIBITOR. | ADDRESS. | PROVINCE. | EXHIBIT. | AWARD. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Betcher, J. W. | Halifax. | Nova Scotia. | Marmalade | H.M. |
| Blackwood, R. | Montreal | Quebec | Cider, ginger ale, &c | D. & B.M. |
| Charlton, A. E | Hamilton | Ontario. | Golden syrup and vinegar | H.M. |
| Gray, Young & Sparling | Seaforth | do | Fine, medium and coarse salt | D. & S.M. |
| Kingstone, C. J. | Warwick | do | Salt | do |
| Kingston Bonded Vinegar Works | Kingston | do | Vinegar and methylated alcohol | D. (B.) |
| Lefebvre, Michel | Montreal | Quebec | Vinegar in bottle and bulk | D. & S.M. |
| McCormack, T. | London | Ontario. | Confectionery | D. & B.M. |
| Sharpe, T. S. | Apohaqui | N. Brunsw'k | Butter salt | D. & S.M. |
| Tester, T. W. & Co. | Montreal | Quebec | Pop-corn and confectionery | D. & B.M. |
| Troope, O. V. & Co. | St. John | N. Brunsw'k | Vinegar | do |

CLASS 75.—FERMENTED DRINKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cosgrave & Son. | Toronto | Ontario. | Ale. | H.M. |
| Charlton, A. E | Hamilton | do | Vinegar and alcohol | do |
| Canada Wine Growers' Association | Toronto | do | Wines | D. (B.) |
| Hamilton, Dunlop & Co. | Brantford | do | Native wines | D. & B.M. |
| Joy & Co. | Tilsonburg | do | do | H.M. |
| Gooderham & Worts | Toronto | do | Whiskey | D. & G.M. |
| Labatt, John | London | do | Ale and porter | D. & B.M. |

CLASS 76.—SPECIMENS OF FARM BUILDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grant, Peter | Clinton. | Ontario. | Power hay-fork | D. & S.M. |
| Smart, J. | Brockville | do | Varieties and foundry work | D. & B.M. |